B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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VOL XII NO. 201— BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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AND
BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
	NALDERA ..	..	..
30th Aug.	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA* ..	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA	..	11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
5th Sept.	MALDA	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9 100
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
26th ,,	DURENDA* ..	7,241

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILING BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
16th Sept.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	84	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
27th Aug. ..	BAM RA ..	Busreh via. Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
29th ,, .	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
3rd Sept. .	KAKAPARA	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until Saturday the 6th September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kameyama	4469	20th Aug.	31st Aug.
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotorii	5901	31st Aug..	11th Sept.
*Aki Maru.	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept.	29th Sept.
*Sado Maru.	I. Nirei.	5898	28th Sept.	12th Oct.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For;	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,57,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
S. A. H. SITWELL, N. M. MURRAY, (offg.)
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Jubbulpore
Agra	Jullundur
Ahmedabad	Kasauli
Ahmedabad City	Khandwa
Ahmednagar	Kumbakonum
Ajmer	Karachi
Akola	Lahore
Akyab	Larkana
Allahabad	Lucknow
Alleppey	Lyallpur
Ambala	Madras (Mount Road)
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bareilly	Meerut
Bassein	Moulmein
Bellary	Mooltan
Benares	Mussoorie
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Muttra
Bhopal	Moradabad
Bombay (Byculla)	Murree
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nadiad
Broach	Nandyal
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nagpore
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nainital
Calcutta (Park Street)	Narayangunge
Calicut	Nasik
Cawnpore	Negapatam
Chittagong	Nellore
Chandpore.	Nowshera
Coconada	Ootacamund
Cochin	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Coimbatore	Patna
Colombo	Peshawar
Conjeevereram (Out Station)	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Cuddalore	Poona
Cuddapah	Poona City
Cuttack	Quetta
Dacca	Rajahmundry
Dehradun	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Darjeeling	Rangoon
Delhi	Rangpur
Dalhousie	Rawalpindi
Dhanbad	Scheranpur
Dhulia	Salem
Dibrugarh	Sargodha
Erode	Secunderabad
Ferozepore	Serajgunge
Farrukhabad	Sholapur
Fyzabad	Sialkot
Gorakhpur	Simla
Godhra	Srinagar
Guntur	Sukkur
Gwalior	Surat
Hathras	Tellicherry
Hubli	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Trichinopoly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trivandrum
Indore	Tuticorin
Jaipur	Ujjain
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vellore
Jalpaiguri	Viramgam
Jamshedpur	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ...	27,40,325
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Ambalta City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambalta Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1229.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.

Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality; gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality; wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
TINNEVELLY. (S. INDIA.)

ITALIT

Is an ideal building material. Formed of finest Portland Cement reinforced with Asbestos Fibre. Fireproof, permanent, wonderfully cool and very cheap—the same price as Corrugated Iron.

Heatly & Gresham Engineers, Limited.
204, Hornby Road, Bombay.
No. 8.

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SHUDHA SWADESHI CLOTHS

FINE FANCY BORDERED **Dhoties**
Sarees OF ALL DESIGNS
FINE **Mulls**
FINE SHIRTING IN VARIOUS DESIGNS

Long Cloth
Jacconets
Doria
Voile
Etc. Etc.

ALL THE ABOVE are manufactured at the CALICO MILLS, AHMEDABAD, from yarn spun at the Mills upto 100s. Counts.

WE GUARANTEE that every thread of yarn used in cloths is spun in our own mills in Ahmedabad.

Sold in Bales at: **THE AHMEDABAD JUBILEE & CALICO MILLS SHOP,**
PRAGRAJ GALLI
MULJI JETHA MARKET.

Sold in Retails at:—**THE HIND CO-OPERATIVE STORES.**
THE ASOKA SWADESHI STORES.
THE DECCAN STORES LIMITED
AND
ALL OTHER PROMINENT STORES AND CLOTH SHOPS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

CALCUTTA.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS :— Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS :—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms.
MANAGEMENT :— DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:— LOWEST consistent with safety.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Actg. Manager:
Bombay Branch.

94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM

LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB-WALER AND COUNTRY BRED HORSES BELONGING TO THE BOMBAY CITY MOUNTED POLICE.

Under Instructions from The Commissioner of Police for the City of Bombay. Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 30th Inst. sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

19 Horses belonging to the Bombay City Mounted Police, consisting of Arabs, Walers and Country bred.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 22nd Aug. 1924.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office.—Hanuman Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Tankerwan Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION

for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile Bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegrams GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS all over India. For full particulars apply to Box No. 452, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11035

WANTED—COMPOUNDER for three months from 10—9—24 on Rs. 55 for Hospital in Kandivli Quarry. Apply to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, B.B.R. Scheme, Kandivli before 4—9—24, stating age, experience and qualification.
A 20505

WANTED—A MANAGER and an AGENT, for the Benares Bank, Limited. Salary according to qualifications. Applications giving full particulars and previous experience in Banking should be made not later than the 20th September, 1924, to G. P. DHAWAN, The Benares Bank, Ltd., Benares City.
A 20497

WANTED—POLICE SUPERINTENDENT. European or Parsi, for Indian State in Rajputana. Applicant must have good experience as retired Deputy Superintendent, Government or State service. Apply with copies of testimonials, age and salary expected to Box No. 457, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11049

WANTED—An experienced and competent (1) one SPINNING MASTER to take charge of a large Spinning Department from Blow Room to Ring Spinning, must be thoroughly practical and prepared to erect and set machinery, salary according to qualifications not under Rs. 700; (2) one WEAVING MASTER, must be a good Sizer, salary according to qualifications not under Rs. 600. Applications will be treated as fully confidential. Apply with full particulars, copies of testimonials and terms to Box No. 449, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11013

WANTED—For a New Municipal Female Dispensary, provided with maternity beds. (1) One GRADUATE LADY DOCTOR with private practice allowed on Rs. 200—10—300 p.m., (2) Two MIDWIVES, each on Rs. 35—3—50; (3) One FEMALE COMPOUNDER on Rs. 25—2—35. Applicants should apply before the 15th September 1924, with particulars of age, Caste, Examination and experience. (86) V. V. MUDAY, President, Sholapur Municipality Sholapur Municipal Office, 22nd August, 1924.
A 20508

WANTED—A passed and experienced SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 60—5—100 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance per mensem for the office of the District Supervisor Nimar. The post is non-pensionable. The applicant must be of active habits and should command labour. The selected candidate shall be on 6 months' probation. Travelling allowance admissible under the Fundamental Rules for joining the post will be paid if he justifies his selection. Applications, together with copies of testimonials, stating age, qualifications, previous experience and whether knows Hindi or not should reach the undersigned, on or before the 20th September, 1924. S. P. DULTA, Secretary, District Council, NIMAR, Khandwa, the 22nd August, 1924.
A 20507

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn BY POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 p.m. Two days' FREE trial NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Absolutely no copy free. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. 2., Rawalpindi.
A M.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

BIG GODOWNS TO BE LET at Jail Road Narsingpura, at low rents. Apply ABOOBAKAR ABDOOLREMAN, Kolsa Moholla, Pydhoni.
C R10992

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—The second floor of chocolate coloured building, suited for a large family or office, opposite Two Elephants, Imperial Cinema, between Sandhurst and Girgaum.
C R11047

TO LET—For Hindus only, large spacious FLAT Babulnath Road Chauparty Rent Rs. 225. Apply Mr. DHARAMSI J. THACKER, Solicitor.
C 20502

TO LET—Two up-to-date FLATS in our new building at Hughes Road. All modern conveniences, roomy and airy, rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 20327

OFFICES—Large and Small, on 2nd and 3rd floors of Nanjee Building 17, Elphinstone Circle. Lift. Area about 3000 sq. feet. Excellent Central situation. Terms reasonable. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R10916

THE upper flat of a bungalow 77 Motlibai Street, Byculla. For particulars apply S. A. MISRI, 146, Nagdevi Street.
C R10952

BUNGALOWS at Walkeshwar, suitable for Hindoos. Terms very reasonable. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R10918

AT 426 Girgaum Road, Thakordwar MOTOR GARRAGES, GODOWNS WORKSHOPS and space suitable for small PRINTING PRESS, etc. Rent very moderate. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R10917

AT COLABA CAUSEWAY (Salvage Corps Station Building) a portion of the second floor as residence. Rent about Rs. 100, also GODOWNS suitable for MOTOR GARRAGES, SHOPS, PRINTING PRESS or for storing machinery, etc. Rent very Cheap. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R10915

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Owing to proprietor going for good up-country, as a going concern of Chemists and Druggists shop situated on a first class locality of Hornby Road or vacant possession of shop. For further particulars apply to Box No. 456, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R11040

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ARRIVED—ENGLISH MOTOR TUBES 810 x 90 (to fit 30 x 3½) Rs. 5 only, 815 x 105 Tubes Rs 7 only. Lucas Motor Horns, Lamps, Bulbs, etc. Special Terms to Trade. Apply ROYAL MOTOR CAR CO., opposite Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, Bombay, 4.
T R11044

HAY PRESSES! HAY PRESSES!—Twin Steam Hay Presses worked with 20 H.P. Boiler, capacity 800 bales per day of 80 lbs. each bale Density 35 cft. per ton. Guarantee good working order. Working expenses one anna per bale. Cost price Rs. 19,000 willing to accept Rs. 10,000 cash. Apply Box No. 452, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R11031

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA PAIN BALM.

Bazaar Balms contain Tinctures of Capsicum and such others, which produce burning sensation on the skin only, without any result. Planta Pain Balm contains highly efficacious ingredients like Camphor, Cloves, Eucalyptus, MENTHOL, Wintergreen, etc. Sold everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T M

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED—
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED
IVORY NECKLACES
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch. per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

OPEN AUCTION for sale of harda (myrabolam) farm of Supa Range of Kanara Western Division will be held in Conservator of Forests S.C.'s office at Dharwar at 3 p.m. on 5th September, 1924.

J. L. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer, W.D. Kanara.
Karwar, 21-8-1924.
C20457

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILAWAY

OPENING OF A NEW SHED AT WADI BANDAR.

ON and from 1st September, 1924, a new shed, situated at the north end of Wadi Bandar yard, with entrance and exit leading off Wadi Bandar Road, will be opened for the acceptance of the following traffic for despatch:

(1) Matches, Explosives and Dangerous Goods for the North-east Section.
(2) General Goods of all description except Piece Goods, iron consignments in full wagon loads, and heavy machinery for:—
(a) Manmad locally.
(b) via Manmad for all stations on the H.G.V. Railway.
(c) For stations Manmad to Raichur inclusive.

The Shed will be opened from 8/30 hours to 15 hours daily, except on Sundays.

A.E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 16th August, 1924.
C20448

G. I. P. RAILWAY, COMPANY

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE undersigned will receive tenders on Company's authorised forms (price of form one rupee per copy) at his office at Nagpur up to 12 hours on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September, 1924, for purchase of about 393 tons C. I. scrap and 290 tons W. I. and steel scrap lying at stations between Nagpur-Bhusawal including branch lines. No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment in cash equivalent to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender. For details apply to—

DISTRICT ENGINEER,
Maintenance, G. I. P. Rly.,
Nagpur.
C20286

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that the right of occupancy of Municipal land at Chapel Road and Bandra Hill for eight days, during the ensuing Mt. Mary Feast (from 14th to 21st September, 1924, both days inclusive) will be sold by Public Auction at the Municipal Office on 29th August, 1924, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Terms and conditions of the occupancy can be seen at the Municipal Office during office hours.

E. B. GIMI, B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 22nd August, 1924. C20509

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 1st September, 1924, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Mr. Hurgovindas Jamnadas Ranji—Requesting that Indian Musical concerts may be provided in the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens on Malabar Hill on Sundays and Bank holidays.
2. Letter from the Secretary, Dawoodi Bohra Young Society and others—Regarding the nuisance caused by a Municipal kutchra depot and some latrines situated at the end of Parsi Agiari Lane on Khara Tank Road.
3. Letter from the Secretary, Health Week Committee, appointed by the Royal Sanitary Institute—Forwarding certain particulars for the organisation of a Health Week by the Institute.
4. Letter from Mr. R. J. Medora and others, tenants of premises No. 351, Lohar Street, Dhobi Talao—Regarding a new entrance provided by their landlord for their use in the rear of the house facing a service passage which is used as a dumping ground for kutchra and refuse thrown from the adjoining and opposite houses.
5. Letter from Mr. Devji Trikamdas Thakur, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court—Regarding a Municipal requisition for the removal of three huts belonging to his client Mr. Biharilal Sukhnandanlal situated at No. 451, Lady Jamsetji Road.
6. Letter from Messrs. Mulji Thakoredas and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Haji Habib Gunny—Regarding the excess charge preferred against his client by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company in respect of an electrical installation at his property No. 188—189, Chakla Street, Koliwada, Mandvi.
7. Telegrams from (a) Karur Nampudripad, Congress Relief Committee, Trichur, and (b) the Secretary, Landowners' Association, Trichinopoly—Applying for help for the relief of the flood-stricken people of Kerala and Trichinopoly respectively.
8. (a) Letter from the Vice-President and the Secretary, Bombay Vaidya Sabha—Offering voluntary services of the Sabha in connection with the opening of Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries in the City and (b) Letter from the Manager, Gujarat Ayurvedic Pharmacy—On the same subject.
9. Letter from Mr. C. S. Dasrath and others, Taxi-drivers of Bombay—Suggesting that classification of taxis into two classes should be abolished.
10. Letter from Mr. S. G. Butchart—Regarding the nuisance caused by the vacant lands and footpaths in front of his residence near the Prince's Dock being occupied by vagrants and others.
11. Letter from Mr. Mohandas Kamalsi—Regarding a Municipal requisition for asking him to provide a separate ventilator at the outlet end of a house-drain at premises No. 20-22, Nowroji Street.
12. Letter from Messrs. Taraporevala and Bharucha, Architects, on behalf of their clients, the Trustees of the Khoja Sajanbhai Meherally Charitable Dispensary and Girls' School—Regarding proposed acquisition of their clients' property in connection with a proposed scheme for widening Musjid Bunder Road.
13. Letter from Mr. Morarji Gokuldas—Suggesting measures for increasing living accommodation in the city.
14. Letter from the President, Bombay Victoria Owners' and Drivers' Union—Regarding the provision of hack-victoria stables in the city.
15. Letter from Dr. F. K. Boomla and others—Stating that the license proposed to be applied for for hack-victoria stables at Love Lane, Mazagon, may not be granted.
16. Letter from the Social Service League—Protesting against the proposed transfer of a liquor shop to Room No. 1 of House No. 4 at Toolsirampada, Chinchpokli.
17. Letter from Mr. Jehangir R. Kotwal—Regarding charges received by B. E. S. and T. Company for electrical energy consumed.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

18. Recommending sanction to the rates and taxes amounting to Rs. 56 in respect of a piece of land at Chandanwady acquired for a Market being met out of the savings in the grant sanctioned for the construction of a tea-shop in Arthur Crawford Market.
19. Approving, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, of the amount of the security to be furnished by the Superintendent of Municipal Workshops being fixed at Rs. 1,500.
20. Recommending sanction to an advance of Rs. 3,000 being made to Mr. J. Ribeiro, Senior Assistant Engineer, Roads, in charge of the Northern Section (E, F and G Wards), for the purchase of a motor car for use in connection with his official duties.
21. Sanctioning subject to the Corporation's sanction an agreement with the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company for the haulage of refuse waggons from Colaba siding to Mahalaxmi being renewed for a further period of one year from 13th June, 1924.
22. Recommending sanction to a cycle allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem being granted to each of the 15 Medical Assistants in D, F and G Wards on certain conditions.
23. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,990 to make the total annual contribution to the Fire and Accident Insurance Fund equal to Rs. 20,000 and sanctioning subject to the Corporation's orders a transfer of Rs. 3,010 for the same purpose.
24. Recommending an advance of Rs. 3,017 to meet half the cost of diverting a storm-water arched drain in connection with the erection of an Arcade in front of premises No. 127-135, Esplanade Road.
25. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the lighting of Nowland street, Mazagon, Mr. Din Mahomed Abdulla and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
26. Forwarding returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.
27. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 500 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the payment of the Corporation's contribution towards the travelling library maintained by the Social Service League.
28. Recommending a grant of Rs. 7,607 to meet the payment to Government of the cost of quinine supplied by them for use in the charitable dispensaries of the Health Department during the years 1920 and 1921.
29—30. Statements of Budget Transfers in respect of (29) amounts not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, and (30) amounts exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

31. Requesting sanction to a gratuity amounting to Rs. 360 being granted to Fazal Ahmed Alamdin, late fireman in the Fire Brigade Department.
32. Requesting sanction to a special compassionate allowance amounting to Rs. 360-12-0 being granted to Gopal Ramji, late fireman in the Fire Brigade Department.
33. Requesting approval to a plan and estimates amounting to Rs. 21,835 in connection with the work of providing staff quarters, latrines, etc., at Bhandarwada Reservoir.
34. Forwarding a correspondence between Mr. Forbes, Pleader, and the Municipal authorities regarding the nuisance caused by the Bharat Hindu Hotel on the Kalbadevi Road and reporting on certain matters in connection therewith.
35. Requesting approval to a plan and an estimate amounting to Rs. 4,98,745 for providing water mains in the area of City Improvement Trust Scheme No. 97, Sewree, Wadala.
36. Reporting that certain alterations in the existing portion of Connaught Road will have to be carried out by the Municipality on account of the proposed widening by the Bombay Port Trust of the southern portion of Connaught Road.
37. Requesting approval to an old small dipping-well at Ghorupdeo Road, just near its junction with Chinchpokli Cross Lane being permanently closed and the ground of and around the well, up to the regular line of the road, being sold to Mr. Raoji Sojpal as setforward land subject to certain conditions.
38. Requesting sanction to fresh regular lines being prescribed for Khadak Street situated between Musjid Bunder Road and Dontad Cross Lane.
39. Regarding the question of granting a license for opening an additional mutton shop at Wadala.
40. Requesting sanction to the two cross streets on Clerk Road constructed by the City Improvement Trust in their Scheme No. 32 being respectively named "Pais Street" and "Kniledar Street."
41. Regarding the question of putting a stop to the practice prevailing in the City of hanging flower pots from windows and corridors of houses.
42. Regarding the revoking of a license in respect of a tea-shop inside the Crawford Markets.
43. Reporting that "Plant and Machinery Depreciation Fund" in Municipal Accounts has already been started.
44. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.
45. Requesting sanction to a plot of Municipal land at Lady Jamsetji Road, being sold.
46. Requesting sanction to a rebate of Rs. 10,975 being paid to the authorities of the St. Michael's Church of Mahim in connection with the acquisition by the Municipality of certain properties belonging to the Church.
47. Requesting sanction to the revised estimates for certain items of the schemes shown in the Loan Works Budget of 1924-25.
48. Forwarding a notification regarding the election of Mr. D. W. Wilson, C.I.E. to be a Councillor in place of Mr. G. L. Winterbotham, resigned.
49. Submitting for sanction the terms of settlement between the B. B. and C. I Railway Company and the Municipality in regard to the acquisition of certain Municipal lands at Bellasis Road and Mahalaxmi.
50. Recommending approval to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's proposal for widening the span of the Bellasis Overbridge.
51. Forwarding revised estimate for the work of constructing Dadar Overbridge.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

52. Regarding the imparting of instruction to School Children in the rules regulating the movement of traffic.
53. Forwarding a Bill to provide for the collection of statistical information for public purposes.
54. Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay—Forwarding half-yearly return of patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries in the City of Bombay.
55. Report on the working of the Development Directorate for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
56. Letter from Mr. G. L. Winterbotham—Resigning his seat on the Corporation and the Standing Committee.
57. (a) Appointment of an Assessor on the Tribunal of Appeal and (b) Notice of motion from Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, C.B.E. seconded by Mr. Meyer Nissim—For appointing Mr. M. S. Patkar, B.A., LL.B., to be Assessor on the Tribunal of Appeal for a further term of one year.
58. Municipal Secretary's Memorandum—Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

59. From Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner whether segregation of "mental defectives" is not desirable, and if so, how he proposes to give effect to the same.
60. From Mr. Mahomed Hoosen A. Havelivala—For requesting Government to ask the G. I. P. Railway Company to discontinue running special third class cheap trains from Bombay to Poona on Race days.
61. From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, seconded by Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot—For charging interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on all sums sanctioned as advances to Municipal Officers and servants for the purchase of motor cars or motor cycles for use in connection with their official duties after 15th August 1924.
62. From Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, C.B.E., seconded by Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle and supported by Mr. H. M. Chowna and Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson—For appointing Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukha to be a member of the Establishments Committee.
63. From Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram, seconded by Mr. Hosseinbhoy A. Lalljee—For appointing Mr. K. F. Nariman to be a member of the Establishments Committee.
64. From Mr. H. J. Davis, seconded by Mr Jamnadas M. Mehta—For appointing Mr. C. B. Sayer to be a member of certain Committees.
65. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to what steps he intends to take to supply the northern part of the City with sufficient water in case the Vehar Lake does not come up to the usual level.
66. From Mr. R. S. Asavle, seconded by Dr. K. E. Dadachanji—For appointing Mr. E. H. Gandhi to be a member of the Water Supply Committee.
67. From Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee—For expressing opinion that private properties in the City be municipalized and on acquisition be let out on the basis of 5 per cent. return on the outlay.
68. Report of the Retrenchments Committee regarding an estimate of expenditure to be incurred in connection with the work of Municipal Retrenchment and Reform.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1924.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

NOTICE

AN Auction will be held in the office of the Land Manager, Bombay Improvement Trust, on MONDAY, the 25th August 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) for leasing temporarily a vacant plot of land, situated at the junction of Parel Road, with Kalachowki Road on the west side of Parel Road for a period of three years for erecting shops.

Plan and conditions of the lease can be had from the Office of the LAND MANAGER, Bombay Improvement Trust, on payment of Annas Eight only.
C20452

THE GOLD MOHUR MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Gold Mohur Mills, Limited, will be held on SATURDAY, 30th August, 1924, at 1 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1923.
2nd—To record the retirement of the Director who retires by rotation, but does not seek re-election.
3rd—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4th—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th August to 12th September 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALLEN BROS. & Co. (India), LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1924. C20495

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai KHATUBAI, widow of Haji Ha-ssan Dada, Ahmed Rahimtoola Dada and Bai RABIABAI, widow of Rahimtoola Dada, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 41, Hummum Street, within Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Fazandari tenure (in respect whereof no rent is being paid) with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house and buildings standing thereon, situate at Tava Lane, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less ascertained on recent actual survey to admeasure three hundred and fifty-eight square yards and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1342, Cadastral Survey No. 1227, Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 933, Street No. 10 to 18 and bounded, on or towards the North by Sweepers' passage on or towards the East by the property of Mahomedalli Nakhodas, on or towards the South by the said Tava Lane and on or towards the West by the vacant land.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1924.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
SOONDERDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C20500

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2246 of 1919.

SHANKER ATMARAM MHATRE and Another ..... Plaintiffs.

V/s.

MATHURADAS JEENABHAI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 15th day of September, 1924, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure (but now redeemed) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nigdowry Lane, Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 297 square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of land Revenue under Collector's old No. 524, New No. 11B/2560, Old Survey No. 549 and New Survey No. 2/7750, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 988 and Street No. 5 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North and East by the passage of the Oart called Nigdowry Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Yamunabai, widow of Ganpatrao Pandurangji and on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. HIRALAL AND CO., Attorneys for the Defendant abovenamed at No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
20480

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5474 of 1922.

VIJBAI alias VIRBAI, widow the executrix of the last Will and Testament of Khetsey Khiasey. ... Plaintiff

Vs.

BALUBHAI MULCHAND and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 17th day of December, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 1st day of September, 1924, at the hour of FIVE O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuago tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West Side of Dhanji Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 315 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the EAST by Dhanji Street aforesaid, on or towards the WEST by sweepers passage, on or towards the NORTH by the house of Rao Bahadur Maneckchand Kapurchand and on or towards the SOUTH by the property of the late Motibai widow of Dorabji Pestonji Mewawalla, bearing Municipal C Ward No. 722 and Street Nos. 76-80 and New Survey No. 1379.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western Side of Dhanji Street in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 90 Feet in length and 13½ Feet in breadth or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 723 and Street No. 82 and bears Collector's New Survey No. 1378 and is bounded on the NORTH by the house of Bhimji Mooljt Sukhadwalla on the SOUTH by the house of the Mortgagor, on the EAST by the said Dhanji Street and on the WEST by the sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C20421

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4341 of 1922.

THE TOYO MENKA KHAISHA, LIMITED (The original) Cotton Trading Co., Ltd. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

Messrs. COWASJI FRAMJI AND COMPANY and NARANDAS PURSHOTAM KAPADIA. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 29th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1924, at the hour of half-past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground together with the two messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Naigaum Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14462 (fourteen thousand four hundred and sixty-two) square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 29, New No. 11558, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1 and 2/1189 and bounded, on the East by Naigaum Road aforesaid on the West partly by the property of Merwanji Rustomji and partly by the property of Framji Edulji Lentine on the North partly by the property of Merwanji Rustomji and partly by the property of Jerbai daughter of Andhiaroo Nowroji Furdoonji Vachha and on the South by the property of Framji Edulji Lentine and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward No. 3484 (1) and Street No. 51.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1923.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.

C20492

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 31st August at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chawpati Sea face in Adenwalla Mansion next to the Wilson College, flat lately occupied by Late Mr. W. E. Waite, where furniture by Roberts and Dewji Canji, rich glass, crockery and plateware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs large mirror back side board and dumbwaiters, rich Persian and English carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, vases file cabinet, silver cabinet glass door show cases, hat stand, single and double door almyrahs, dressing and chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses reclining sofas, easy chairs, ice box, book stands, meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Abdul Tayab Ismailji Maskati and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 22nd day of December, 1921, and made between Fatehali Abdul Kayum of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th day of September, 1924, at 4-00 p.m. Standard Time, on the premises account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representative of Fatehally Abdul Kayum the mortgagor (since deceased).

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground of which Krishnaji Bhau Vasudeo is the Fazandar with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, which said property now under ward B No. 362 Street Nos. 285, 287, and 289, and New Survey No. 2123 and containing by admeasurement 7 feet in length and 33 feet in breadth including the gutter on the North and South sides thereof equivalent to 260 1/9 square yards be the same more or less and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house belonging to Luhar Nursung Premji, on or towards the West by the Public Road called Nagdevi Street, on or towards the North by a house of Wandravandas Purshottam and on or towards the South by a house belonging to Virjee Kooverjee but now of Rustomji Khurshedji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at No. 79 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from Bai Manibai, widow of Mulji Dharamsey and mother and natural guardian of her minor son Karsandas Mulji, the Assignee of an Indenture of Transfer of mortgage, and further charge, dated 24th July, 1923, and made between Dewji Dharsey, the mortgagee of the 1st part, the said Kondiram Damodhar Dhavle the mortgagor of the 2nd part and Raghowji Purshotam and Goculdas Damodar the Assignors of the 3rd part) and also the Assignee of an Indenture of Transfer of the 2nd mortgage, dated 11th August, 1922 and made between Esmailji Abdullali, the mortgagee of the 1st part the said Kondira mDamodhar Dhavle, the mortgagor of the 2nd part and the said Raghowji Purshotam and Goculdas Damodar, the Assignors of the 3rd part and the Assignee of the 2nd and 3rd further charge, dated 11th August, 1922 and 24th July, 1923, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Assignors of the 2nd part, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 25th August, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel or ground situate and being on the West side of Kalbadevi Road, containing by admeasurement 875 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling house chawls, sheds, stables and building erected on the said land and ground known as "Duriya Mahal" registered in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 461, New No. 2442 and 2447, Old Survey Nos. 65 and 69, New Survey Nos. 1/496, 2/496 and registered in the Municipal records under C. Ward No. 4141, Street No. 1-P.C. Ward Nos. 414 and 4143 Street No. 11 and Ward No. 5806 Street Nos. 244—346 and "C" Ward No. 5897 Street No. 352 and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 1693 and bounded on the East by Kalbadevi Road on the North by the property of Pranjiwandas Manordas and Jiva Hemraj, on the West by a passage called the "Khanderao Lane" and by the property of Antonio M. Saighy and on the South by the property of Marwadi Shivnarayen Nemani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 25th Aug. 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL—OPERA—HOUSE

The Premier Picture Palace of the East

TO-NIGHT 6, 8, & 10 P.M.

OWEN MOORE

IN

LOVE IS AN AWFUL THING

A SCREAMING FARCE

How would you like to get a breach of promise suit as your first wedding present; Be a nasty shock would it not? This is what happens to Owen Moore and the troubles and difficulties which result are good materials for a really witty and screamingly funny play. some of the situations seem impossible of solution but Moore always manages to scramble out. Seven reels of sparkling humour.

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NEWS IN PICTURES

KILL OR CURE

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THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

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NEXT SATURDAY AUGUST 30th

The Great Super Film

WEMBLEY

5 MAGNIFICENT REELS SHOWING THE BIGGEST EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY, BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.

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Featuring FRED GROVES.

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SOCIAL PRODUCTION

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'SADEVANT-SAVLINGA'

Daily four shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M

Saturday and Sunday Extra show at 3-30 P..M

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ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

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One Launch "British India."

One Motor Car No. 5877.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th August 1924, at 3 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day 6-30 & 10 p. m.

The Prisoner of Zenda

ANTHONY HOPE'S

GREAT ROMANTIC STORY

THURSDAY AUGUST, 28th AT 4-30

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HALF PRICE TO STUDENTS.

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THE GREATEST EMOTIONAL ACTRESS OF OUR TIME

IN A GREAT EMOTIONAL PHOTO-PLAY

To-Night! This Week!

"MAD LOVE" 6 Reels

featuring POLA NEGRI

HER LATEST and GREATEST PICTURE

THE FAMOUS BEAUTY OF A THOUSAND PASSIONS

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To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

NEW CHURNEY ROAD, OPP. CAMA BAUG.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, August 25.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

259-20—Craigie B and C, The British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd v Nusserwanji Ruttonji Nazer and Sons, Wadia G and Co.

1417-20—Ramanlal and H. Kusubai widow and another v Kasturchand Hukumji and another, Tyabji D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

5712-22—Madhowji and Co, R B Loyalka v Khimji Lalji, Jamsedji R and D.

4474-23—Mulla and M, Haji Mahomed Haji Sahoo v Framji Pallonji Talati, Khambatta and Co.

4179-23—Payne and Co, Bhagwandas Madhavram v Ramrichpal Jigalkishore and ors, Vachha and Co.

93-24—Amin and D, Chhotalal Kothari and Co v Nemchand Keshavlal, Bhaishanker K and G.

4500-23—Little and Co, Dr Tyabbhai Salebhai v Hatimbhoy Gulam Husein and ors Wadia G and Co.

403-24—Little and Co. The Burma Oil Co Ltd v Babhuchai Gigabhai Chunawalla, N B Chothia.

3883-23—Shroff and L, Bejonji Pirojshah Frenchman v Ramkisson Hanumandas Singhi and ors, Paralkar and M, Manohar and Co.

3548-23—Amarchand and M, Jivanji Pestonji Lalkaka v Rao Saheb Ramkison Hamandas Singhi and ors, Manohar and Co.

3261-23—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Chunilal Ratanlal, Vachha and Co., Rele and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

1843-24—Mulji Th and Co, Dhansingh Bhikhamsing, v Esoofally Dawoodbhoy, Vachha and Co.

1467-24—Tyabji D and Co, Umer Haji Ali, v Khudabux Kaloo and others.

955-24—Payne and Co, Pooranmal Goolji Shigharii, v The Official Assignee of Bombay and others, In Person.

1155-24—Dabholker and J, Karsondas Natha and others v D B Silva and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

701-24—Payne and Co Abdul Hussim Gulam Husein, v Shamji Banaji and others, Edgelow G W and Co, Madowji and Co.

816-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Cassum, v Noormahomed Soomar and others.

335-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji, v Liladher Kalidas.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREETAL ORDER OF REFERENCE TO COMMISSIONER.

1172-24—Mohile P and G, Amirchand Gulabchand v Jeta Shanker Narandas and another.

SHORT CAUSE.

131-24—Dallas and Co, Jethmal Narandas and anr v The Indore Trading Co, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4683-23—Mulla and M, Talakchand Munraj Besho and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

3537-23—Parelkar and M, Sadashiv Laxman Thosar and another, v Vasudeo Narayan Joshi, Dubash and Co.

3087-23—Pandia and Co., Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Charandas Chaturbhuj and others Little and Co., Dabholkar and J. Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

1432-24—Dikshit M and Co., Vithaldas Jugjiwan v Ranchoddas Anandji, Chitnis K and M.

LONG CAUSES.

4642-23—Rele and Co, Ranchordas Pragji and Co. v Gomtibai widow, Raghnaya N and Co.

3350-23—Wadia G and Co, The Bank of Taiwan Ltd, v Mirajmal Motilal and Co, Shah and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

4706-23—Malvi M R and Co, Govindas Tulsidas, v Liladhar Madanji and others, Ardeshir H D and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

984-23—Ferreira and V, Nathibai widow, v Bachubai widow, Pandia and Co.

3083-23—Rele and Co, Balwant Yeshwant Khisty, v T Beltie Shah Gillini, Crawford B and Co.

1725-24—Thakoredas and Co, Gopalsha Shivlal Nathuram Baldeodas Chokhani, Vachha and Co.

761-23—Captain and V, Vejbai widow v Keshowji Mulji and others, Payne and Co., Bhaishanker K and G, Amin and D, Wadia G and Co.

3573-21—Merwanji K and Co, Kesonlal Shivdasrai v Shrinivas Khumraj and ors, Vachha & Co, Merwanji K and Co.

493-23—Mehta L and Co., Bai Raliatbai and another v Narotam Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishanker K and G.

2837-23—Payne and Co.—Samaldas Parbhudas v Laldas Parbhudas, Bhaishanker K and G, Payne and Co.

561-22—Mulji Th. and Co, Pasu Nensey v. Mulchand Manji, Dubash and Co.

5384-22—Ardeshir H D and Co., Bai Rakhibai widow and another v Rahimtulla Abdul Rahim and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

1622-22—Malvi M R and Co, Dhanpatmal Diwanchand v Atmaram Beharilal Mulla and M.

2185-23—Thakoredas and Co. P. Jamnadas and Co. v C T Bowring and Co. Ltd., Little and Co.

5367-22—Patell and E. Mahomed Husein Jusab and another v Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and another, Munchershaw and N., Thakoredas and D.

1147-23—Motichand and D, Kalidas Sunderji v Narandas Purshotamdas and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

290-23—Chitnis E and M, Ratansy Dossa v. Karsondas Naranji, Manubhai and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

4562-23—Payne and Co., Evelin Bestria Sterling v Sydney Mark Sterling.

3258-23—Captain and V, Kalidas Bhimji v. Bai Jivibai Thakar Nathoo Odhavji and another, Patell and E.

2541-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ayub Noormahomed Durbar v Eastern Chemical Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

5217-23—N C Dalal and Co, Tribhowandas Bhimji and anr v Kulsumbai Salebhoy, Jehangir and S.

62-22—Khandwalla and Chh. Mulchand Tarachand v Narotamdas Ranchoddas, Jamsetji R and D, J S Katpitia.

SHORT CAUSES.

2213-24—G B Pandia, Messrs. Ambalal Umedram v Balwantrao Keshavrao, Raghway N and Co.

3146-23—Captain and V, Purshotam Meghji and another v Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Vachha and Co, Dabholkar and J. Captain and V., Pandia and Co.

1926-24—Crawford B and Co, The Municipal Corporation of Bombay and another v Framroz Bomanji Shroff and another, Shroff and V, F P Pavri.

LONG CAUSES.

2682-21—Dabholkar and J. Vasantrao Govindrao Prabhakar and another v Nanabhai Sadanand and others, Judas and S., Manilal and H.

2390-22—Mulla and M, Abdul Khayum Kikabhoy Gandy v Huseinboo widow and anr, Shamrao M and H.

2449-22—Unwalla P and P, Ishwardas Hariram v Gowrishanker Mohanlal Trivedi, Tyabji D and Co.

2450-22—Madhavji and Co, Shaikali Gulamhusein v Ahmedalli Mulla Abdealli Tapia, Shamrao M and H.

2451-22—Vachha and Co., Dona Fatta and Co v Manecbai widow, Mulji Th and Co.

2452-22—Manubhai and Co., Nanji Jetha v Soni Vithal Ranji and another, Dubash and Co.

2460-22—Little and Co., Badrudin Rajbhai and another v Khan Bahadur Bomanji Dorabji Padamji, Kanga and Co.

1811-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Shivakram Shivramdas v Maniram Sampatsing and another, Motichand and D.

S C Ct 1592/10778-23—Dharamsi D and Co, Adamji Haji Dawood and Co v Narandas Topan, Madhowji and Co.

5372-21—Craigie B and Co, Jivraj Baloo Spg and Wvg Co Ltd and ors v Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

591-22—Wadia G and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd v Gomalji Chapsi and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

456-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Popatlal Peonamchand v Ambalal Motichand and others, N C Dalal and Co.

702-22—Pandia and Co, Kulsumbi widow and another v Shaikh Hussein Shaikh Ali and others, Dabholkar and Co.

1010-22—Surajmal and Co, Mahomed Husein Mahomed Sayed Malla and others v Mulji Purshotam and others, Surveyor and Co.

927-20—Malvi M R and Co., Amulakh Tarachand v Gadgil Samant and Co., Raghavava N and Co.

2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dulpatbhai v. Manecklal Vadilal and others, Jamshedji R and D, Motichand and D.

1215-21—Mulla and M, Bai Manibai widow v. Bai Vejbai widow and others, Captain and V.

4698-22—Raghvava N and Co, Cheniram Jasraj v Haji Ali Haji Abdul Sakoor, Manchershaw and N.

4792-22— Do. Do. Do.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

Trough of low pressure travelling northwards crossed Gujarat coast last night and has now become unimportant after giving locally heavy rain there.

The monsoon strengthened materially in Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, North and East Bengal, Gujarat, Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and the Madras Deccan and local in Central India, the West Central Provinces, Malabar, Hyderabad and the North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, East Punjab, East Rajputana and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair, two inches, Victoria Point six, Mergui two, Yamethin and Lashio three, Maymyo and Silchar one, Bogra one and a half, Jalpaiguri six, Darjeeling two, Allahabad and Delhi half, Bhuj one, Rajkot and Veraval three, Malegaon one and a half, Coconada one.

Forecast:—Increase in Assam, extension into Sind and Decrease in Gujarat.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 23rd August 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 23rd August 1922	June 1st to 23rd August 1923.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	..	27 27	62 02	58 41
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	1 ..	31 15	56 41	60 53
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	1 25	27 25	57 27	63 63
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	1 70	32 18	61 82	56 26

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.	HIGH WATER Depth on Still.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER Depth on Still.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	23	5 53	10 0	23	11 59	7 9
		17 62	9 11			
Sun.	24	7 35	10 0	24	0 20	5 4
		18 19	9 6		13 54	7 11
M.	25	9 06	10 8	25	1 50	0 3
		20 12	9 8		15 11	7 4
Tu.	26	9 37	11 6	26	2 54	4 7
		21 23	10 3		16 02	6 9
W.	27	9 47	26 4	27	2 58	17 11
		21 29	25 1		15 57	19 7
Th.	28	10 20	27 2	28	3 44	17 2
		22 12	26 0		16 32	18 9
F.	29	10 51	27 11	29	4 23	16 6
		22 53	26 10		17 4	17 11

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, August, 22

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.	Fahr.	29.664
Temperature of Air	..	81.4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	77.2 "
Dew Point	..	75.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	82.0% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	8.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air		87.1
Minimum "	"	77.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NE, N, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	170 miles.
Fall of Rain	..	0.55 inches.
Total fall during month	..	2.46 "
Do. do. year	..	26.67 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd August		0.60 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 23rd August 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the southeast of the province and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Ambala and in excess at Hissar and Delhi. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Delhi and the minimum higher at Rawalpindi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 2.95" of rain and Agra 1.3." Skies are monagar Para 1.24" and Bhuj 26". Skies are in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the south of the province and lower in the north; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.10" of rain, Kotah 0.17" and Mount Abu 0.11". Skies are lightly clouded over Sind and north Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad and Mount Abu and in excess at Kotah. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both higher than usual in west Rajputana and the former alone lower at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore has had 0.71" of rain, Bhavnagar Para 1.24" and Bhuj 26". Skies are in generally moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bhavnagar-Para and locally in defect elsewhere. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both higher than usual in nooth Gujarat and the maximum alone in Central India West and Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.50" of rain, Akola 0.12", Nagpur 0.32" and Raipur 1.10". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and at Jubbulpore vapour in air is slightly below normal. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of the province; the minimum was as usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.50" of rain, Ahmednagar 0.16", Poona 2.94", Sholapur 0.12', Bijapur 0.60", Belgaum 0.40", Aurangabad 0.28", Nizamabad 0.15" and Hyderabad 0.46". Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is locally damper than usual in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum teperature was higher than usual in the north of the division and at Belgaum; the minimum was almost normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country and has extended rainfall in the United Provinces and into Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, east Rajputana and the west United Provinces, and local in Central India West and the Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Baluchistan, Kathiawar, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. The principal amounts besides those already mentioned are Quetta 0.13" Mangalore 1.35", Calicut 0.22, Cochin 0.96", Masulipatam 0.31" and Madras 0.10".

Daily Weather Telegram for the 22nd August 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has again been active in the Peninsula. The unsettled conditions in the Bay no longer exist. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Orissa, the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Madras, and local in Upper Burma, the United Provinces, Central India East, the west Central Provinces and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Arakan, Assam, Bihar, the east Punjab, the North west Frontier Province, northeast Baluchistan, Gujarat and the east Central Provinces.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report were:—Akyab, Cherrapunji two inches; Sangor Island one; Balasore four; Puri, Naya Dumka one; Mukteswar one and a half; Simla one; Salem one and a half; Calingapatam one and a half; Gopalpur one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 23RD OF AUGUST 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	4.24	4.42	—0.18
Rawalpindi	..	16·90	17.11	—0.21
Lahore	..	11.84	11.45	+0.39
Hissar	..	5.07	8.31	—3.24
Ambala	..	12.12	16.90	—4.78
Delhi	..	10.34	16.32	—5.98
United Provinces—				
Agra	1.23	13.83	17.17	—3.34
Mainpuri	2.95	24.16	15.88	+8.28
Jhansi	..	33.40	24.54	+8.86
Cawnpore	0.04	35.23	22.10	13.13
Allahabad	0.08	28.58	25.59	+2.99
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	0.28	2.05	—1.77
Karachi	..	2.05	5.30	—3.25
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	12.28	13.94	—1.66
Jaipur	0.10	20.82	16.04	+4.78
Kotah	0.17	31.60	19.15	12.45
Mount Abu	0.11	27.02	43.76	16.74
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	0.26	3.73	10.75	—7.02
Dwarka	..	..	..	..
Veraval	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	..	..	..	..
Bhavnagar Para	1.24	7.37	14.24	—6.87
Gujrat—				
Surat	0.63	28.53	30.99	—2.46
Ahmedabad	..	15.59	22.47	—6.88
Deesa	..	13.81	17.94	— 4.13
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	14.21	19.54	—5.33
Indore	0.71	15.50	21.60	—6.10
Central Province—				
Jubbulpore	0.08	43.54	37.89	+5.65
Saugor	..	24.25	31.21	—6.96
Hoshangabad	0.50	25.62	33.34	—7.72
Khandwa	..	10.15	18.73	—8.58
Akola	0.12	10.60	19.50	—8.90
Amraoti	..	12.62	19.91	—7.29
Nagpur	0 32	18.61	31.02	12,41
Chanda	..	18.86	33.36	14.50
Raipur	1.10	20.46	33.70	13.24
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.91	27.27	53.17	25.90
Ratnagiri	0.32	77.87	77.10	+0.77
Mormugao	0.10	79.80	73.31	+6.49
Karwar	3.41	103.25	91.74	11.51
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	0.50	9.61	11.30	—1.69
Ahmednagar	0.16	7.68	10.15	—2.47
Poona	2.94	9.22	14.81	—5.59
Sholapur	0.12	5.73	12.11	—6.38
Bijapur	0.60	4.10	7.39	—3.29
Belgaum	0.40	35.91	32.39	+3.52
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	0.28	9.48	15.27	—5.81
Nizamabad (Indr.)	0.15	8.51	23.05	14.51
Hyderabad	0.45	16.14	15.81	+0.33
Malabar—				
Mangalore	1.53	116.74	90.91	25.83
Calicut	0.22	125.30	76.86	48.44
Cochin	0.96	113.74	61.33	52.41
Ceylon—				
Colombo	..	24.59	15.48	+9.11
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	0.31	11.25	16.40	—5.15
Bellary	..	0.75	5.47	+1.28
Cuddapah	..	6.94	11.08	—4.0
Madras	0.10	11.10	9.07	+2.03
Bangalore	0.06	13.55	10.95	+2.60
Coimbatore	..	20.73	3.92	16.81
Trichinopoly	..	6.25	5.31	+0.94
Negapatam	0.09	1.99	5.86	—3.87

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants, Association)

Bombay, Aug. 24

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	6
Elphinstone	1	2	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	3
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1	6	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	3
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth X Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	3
Paheiwan	1	5	6
Chula	1	5	6
Salita.—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	9	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	6
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	11	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Pearl	7	6	0
Hindustan per piece	7	8	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United per piece	7	12	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	12	0
E. D. Racheal	7	4	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	12	12	0
Hindustan	12	12	0

AMERICAN MARKETS.

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.'S REPORT

NEW YORK, July 17.

Cotton.—Fluctuations during the week have been only moderate, but the general tendency has been upward, in the face of a decided bearish feeling among local operators. The policy so often popular at this season of selling "July prospects" on all little spurts promises again to be unprofitable, the contracts apparently being absorbed to a great extent by the trade, as there has been little bull speculation in evidence, so that if the crop outlook should start to deteriorate it might be difficult to cover without causing a sharp advance.

Opinions differ as to whether the deterioration of the crop that has already started in many sections offsets the improvement reported from other sections, or whether the first half of July will or will not make a better showing than the official condition figure as of June 25th. The daily weather reports have not been favourable as a whole, and the wording of yesterday's weekly report again indicates that the outlook in the greater part of the belt is not promising, while the majority of the Texas counties that are counted on for any great increase in the crop of that State are commencing to need rain. A few days more of high temperatures in that region unrelieved by considerable moisture might bring about a decided change.

Meanwhile, the semi-monthly official crop reporting period under the new schedule was completed yesterday and the results will be made public by the Bureau on Monday, the 21st instant, at noon, New York time. The State Pars for this report have been issued and figure out for the belt at 174,277 bales per condition point, so that the ready reckoner initiated by us last year would show as follows:—

Condition of 68 crop indication 11,851,000 bales.
Condition of 69 crop indication 12,025,000 bales.
Condition of 70 crop indication 12,199,000 bales.
Condition of 71 crop indication 12,373,000 bales.
Condition of 72 crop indication 12,548,000 bales.
Condition of 73 crop indication 12,722,000 bales.
Condition of 74 crop indication 12,896,000 bales.

Our own schedule of condition reports will continue unchanged; our next report will be published around July 31st and approximately as of July 25th.

Aside from the crop outlook, the accumulation of July contracts in strong hands is a local affair, of interest only to those who hold those contracts and those who sold them without having the cotton to deliver; an item of far greater importance is the London Conference that commenced yesterday and in view of the possibly cataclysmic consequences of a disagreement on what may be the last chance for a favourable settlement of Europe's affairs, failure to attain such a settlement is unthinkable.

We see no reason to change our view as to the advisability of operating conservatively on the constructive side.

Coffee.—With such conflicting reports as to the revolution in Brazil, no opinion as to the market is of any value. If prolonged, with, as appears likely, complete interruption of transportation between Santos and Sao Paulo, higher prices here should be indicated; on the other hand, if free shipments should again be possible, the probable impairment of the financial situation, unfavourable rates of exchange, and perhaps relaxation of the Government restrictions, would point to lower prices here. Meanwhile, the U. S. stock and afloat continues its slow approach to the former normal.

Sugar.—The market continues its heavy appearance with demand for refined disappointing and no longer any reason to expect a scarcity before the next Cuban crop becomes available. The prospect would, therefore, seem to be for narrow fluctuations, with a gradually declining tendency, but at this level, decided breaks are unlikely and scalping purchases on weak spots should be reasonably profitable in a small way.

The Chicago Market.—While the excited buying of all grains during the last few days may have been overdone, the evidence is strong that the Canadian crops have suffered very decidedly, that the American crops are not much better, and that European crops are also more or less unsatisfactory. The indications, therefore, are all for a considerably higher price level than last year, and many conservative people believe that from time to time fresh advances will be seen. We agree with this view, but would avoid being too enthusiastic on bulges.

Petroleum.—There was another deluge of gasoline price cuts, the reductions covering most of the East and South, last week. Standard of New York cut its price to garages to 19 cents, making the retail price 22, and in places upstate independents have cut the retail price as low as 12. The Prairie and Texas companies have fallen in line with cuts in mid-continent crude, and since the leading purchasing agencies in that field will accept only part of the oil offered them there is considerable selling below the posted price by producers who want cash.—"Commerce and Finance."

RUBBER.

London, Aug. 22.

Para Fine Hard Cure 14 1/2 Oct/Dec. sellers firm

Plantation First Latex Crepe 13 7/8 Aug. quietor and less demand.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 23.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 11/32 steady.
Bar Gold 3 3/16 quiet

London, Aug. 22.

Rentes 3 per cent 53 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 1/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 1/8
China sold Continent bought Quiet
Closing Tone of Silver:—
Interest day to day loans 2 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent
4 per cent since 5/7/23

STOCKS.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 1/8 —1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 (ex-Dvd)—5/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 3/4 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £78 11/16 —1/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 —1/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent £112 3/4 unchanged
Consols 2½ per cent 57½ unchanged
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 47½ nominal unchanged
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 66 5/8 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 56 5/8 unchanged

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.91
Christiania	32.45
Amsterdam	11.59
Switzerland	24.86
Prague	149.75
Yesterdays	
Belgium	29.87
Athens	247.50

London, Aug. 22.

Exchange on London in Paris 82.20
" " in Germany 18,920,000,000,000.
Exchange on London in Italy 101.82

New York, Aug. 22.

Demand Bills 4.4950

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 22.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4.
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4

BULLION SHIPMENTS.

London, Aug. 22.

Weekly bullion shipments £362,649

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Ready:—24—4—9
Vaida. Opening Highest. Lowest. At 3 p.m.
Bhadrwa 24 3-9 24-4-0 24-4-0
Asho 24-4-6 24-4-9 24-4-9
Teji Mandi:—
Bhadrwa 0—6—0
Asho 0—8—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 23

Ready:—80—5—0
Vaida Opening Highest Lowest At 3 p.m.
Sravan 80- 6-0 80- 5-0 80 - 5-0
Bhadrwa 80- 9-0 80- 8-0 80 - 8-0
Asho 80-13-0 80-12-0 80-12-0
Teji Mandi:—
Bhadrwa 1—0—0
Asho 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SHARES.

London, Aug. 22.

Chartered Bank of India and A and China £20 1/2

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £136

National Bank of India, Ltd. £4 3/4
Eastern Bank of India, Ltd. £6
P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. £11

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SUGA R CANE CROP

The following is the Preliminary Memorandum on the Sugarcane Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Stud and Native States, for the Season 1924-25, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Bombay:—

"Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1922-23 the area under Sugarcane in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 2.3 per cent. of the total area under this crop in British India.

(ESTIMATES UP TO LIST AUGUST 1924).

Information incomplete. Reported area 46,000 acres in British Districts and 15,000 acres in Native States, 13.9 and 10.2 per cent. respectively below the area of the previous year and the decennial average at same date. Sowing extended from November to May as usual. With the exception of Belgaum and Dharwar where the area shows some increase owing to favourable conditions at planting time, the area under crop has receded everywhere throughout the British Districts and Native States of the Presidency proper, due to inadequate water supply and partly also owing to the fall in the prices of *gul*. The crop is in need of rains almost everywhere for its development. Area in Sind is slightly higher than last year and the condition of the crop is also satisfactory."

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Aug. 23.

Futures at New York		
October	25.52	—.23
December	25.15	—.17
January	25.18	—.16
March	25.50	—.15

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—		
August	15.28	—.25
September	15.00	—.26
October	14.61	—.22
December	14.33	—.24
January	14.38	—.21
March	14.34	—.23
May	14. 35	—.19
July	14.10	—.22

Egyptians November 20.15 January 19.75.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

August	15.41	.12
September	15.27	plus 1
October	14.78	—5
November	14.59	—.7
December	14.50	—.7
January	14.51	—.8
February	14.50	—.7
March	14.49	—.8
April	14.47	—9.
May	14.45	—.9
June	14.31	—.6
July	14.25	—7

Tone:—Steady.

COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 500 bales
Total Day's Sales of Eeast Indian 1,500 bales
Mid. Americans Spot. Universal standard 16.08 Fair demand
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 25.55
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

October	25.83
January	25.41
March	25.70
New York Noon Call	
January	25 35
March	25.67
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
October	25.10
January	25.10

Washington Aug. 23.

The American Census Bureau gives the condition of the cotton crop as 64.9 per cent, with a forecast of crop at 12956000 bales Cotton ginned as on 16/8 149000.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

August	24.35	plus 10
September	22.00	" 10
October	20.75	" 10
November	20.35	" 10
December	20.15	" 10
January	19.95	" 10
February	19.85	" 10
March	19.79	" 14
April	19.72	" 14
May	19.67	" 17
June	19.60	" 17
July	19.52	" 17

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

M. G., Bengal, "Good"	11.35
M. G., Bengal, "Fully Good"	11.75
M. G. Bengal, "Fine"	12 15
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	11.90
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good"	12.40
No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	12.90
M. G. Broach, "Good"	12.40
M. G. Broach, "Fully Good"	12.80
M. G. Broach, "Fine"	13.30
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	11.25
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	11.65
M. G. Scinde, "Fine"	12.05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 22.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 35,000 bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 11,000 bales.
Week's Exports to France and Continent 29,000 bales.
Week's Exports to Japan nil.
Stocks of Cotton at U. S. Forts 197,000 bales
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 154,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS. COTTON.

New York, Aug. 22.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1000
Futures at New York	
October	25.75 —.1
December	25.32 —.3
January	25.34 plus .2
March	25.65 unchanged
Spot Cotton at New York	27.80 unchanged
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	26.33 plus .8
Futures at New Orleans	
October	25.06 " .6
December	25.17 " .6
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16 3/4
Demand Bills	4.49.50
Silver Foreign mined	68¼

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Aug. 22.

Total Actual Export 5,000
Total Forwarded 41,000
Total Imports 37,000
Total Stock 429,000
Actual Weekly Sales 38650

MANCHESTER MARKET.

London, Aug. 22.

There was firm and extensive cloth inquiry and encouraging turn over.—
Water Twist 2
Printer's cloth 47/6

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 22.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Aug/Sept. sellers 53
Rozario Santa, Fe 63½lbs. Aug./Sept. buyers 54
Tone:—Quiet.
Australian easy at 56 sellers for Aug/Sept.
Choice White Karachi 54 Aug/Sept. sellers and Sept./Oct. sellers 54/10½
Soft Red Karachi Aug/Sept. sellers 53

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Aug. 23, (6-30. p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 0 0	7 13 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	7 13 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	56 0 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni ..	11 10 0	12 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 0 0	13 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 4 0	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 14 0	13 6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	85 0 0	17 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	80 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	76 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Black	73 0 0	14 14 0
Poppyseed, White ..	13 6 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts ..	80 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 12 0	10 0 0
Barley	41 0 0	..
Castorseed	85 0 0	17 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery Forward.	41 0 0	6 0 0
Wheat, May	Rs. a. p. 8 6 6	
Wheat Sept.	7 15 6	
Linseed. May	14 0 0	
Linseed, Sept.	13 13 6	
Groundnuts, D/J ..	72 0 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asho.	87 3 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J ..	16 10 0	
Cotton seed D/J	5 13 0	

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 22.

Linseed La Plata Argentine quiet and steadier at £20½ paid and sellers for Aug./Sept. and 19. sellers for Jan./Feb.
Cottonseed Bombay steady but quiet at £11 sellers for Aug./Sept.
Castorseed Bombay for Aug./Sept. sellers sellers £20 3/4.
Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold Aug./Sept. sellers. £21½
Rapeseed Toria Aug./Sept. sellers £21 3/4
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore Aug./Sept. £20 3/4
Tone:—Quiet.
Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for Aug./Sept. shipment at £22 3/8 and for shipment to Hull at £22½ and in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Aug./Sept. shipment to Hull at £20½. In Castor Oil, Firsts, at 74

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 22.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Aug/Sept Done and sellers £22/10. Linseed Tone:—Firmer but not much doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.
Raw Linseed Aug. sellers 41/61
Raw Linseed buyers etc. Sept./Decr. Done and sellers 41

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 22.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Sept. sellers 21/9
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Decr. sellers 21/9
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 22 1½
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 22/3½
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan./March sellers 22/3½
Tone:—Remain dull.

METALS.

London, Aug. 22.

English best Selected Copper £67
Standard Copper G. M. B. £63 5/8
Copper Braziers £84½
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Spelter £28½ nominal
Corrugated Sheets £18 3/4
Tin Block £259.

BRASS

	Bombay, Per md.	Aug 23. Rs	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	62	8	0
Do	1	64	0	0
Do	1 1/4	62	8	0
Do	1 1/2	62	8	0
Do	1 3/4	62	8	0
Do	2	62	8	0

FREIGHT.

London, Aug. 22.

Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 15

BARLEY.

London, Aug. 22.

Karachi, Barley 41/6 buyers for Aug./Sept. and for Sept. sellers 42.

Bitumex REG.

DEFIES CORROSION.

It is the highest grade Bituminous Solution that can possibly be produced, and gives maximum PROTECTION TO ALL CLASSES OF IRON AND STEEL WORK.

It will withstand exposure to the most severe conditions, and the condensation of the most confined space. Resists water, heat and acid vapours.

Sole Agents for India and Burma
WALTER ROGERS & CO.,
1, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY. Telephone: 22344.—Telegrams: Impact.
111, Radha Bazar Street, CALCUTTA. Telephone: 1291.—Telegrams: Rogwl.

COPPER.

	Bombay, Aug 23. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	68	0	0
Copper	1/	89	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	68	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	68	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	68	0	0
Copper	2/	68	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		63	0	0
Panchteka Joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		62	0	0
Brass Bars		49	0	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		22	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		61	0	0
" " " 1		60	0	0
" " " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		60	0	0
" " " 1 1/4 to 1 3/4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3/4		68	8	0
" " " 1,		69	0	0
" " " 1 1/4		68	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Aug 23. per lb.	Rs.	a.	p
Kilachand .. ..No.	14 1/2	1	0	3
Kilachand .. ..No.	20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai .. ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone .. ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
David .. .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	14	9
Shapurji .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	14	9
Trikamdas .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara .. ..No.	10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji .. ..No.	6 1/2	0	13	0
Light-house .. ..No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan .. .. ..No.	40—1	1	9	6
" .. .. ..No.	42—2	1	13	9
" .. .. ..No	20	1	2	6
" .. .. ..No	32	1	6	6

COTTON IN INDIA.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES.

In its chemical composition cotton in common with the other vegetable fibres, consist essentially of cellulose. On the surface there is a protecting layer of more or less wax and oily matter, and also in the fibre there is a trace of pigment, which in some varieties of cotton becomes quite emphasised, says "Industry."

In reality the purified cotton fibre as it exists in bleached material is practically pure cellulose, and this compound alone appears to be essential to its structural organisation.

The natural impurities present in the raw cotton fibre amount to about 4 to 5 per cent. and consist chiefly of pectic acid colouring matter cotton wax, cotton oil and albuminous matter. The fibre gives about 1 per cent. of ash on ignition.

Church and Muller have made careful analyses of raw cotton with the following results.

Cellulose 91.35; Hygroscopic water 7.00; Wax and fat 0.40; Nitrogen 0.50; Cuticular tissue 0.75 and Ash 0.12.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES.

The natural, spirit-like twist present in the cotton fibre causes the latter to be especially adaptable to purposes of spinning. The spinning qualities of the cotton fibre, however, depend not only on the nature and amount of twist which causes the individual fibres to lock themselves firmly together but also on the length and fineness of staple. These three qualities in general will determine the character and fineness of yarn which may be spun from any sample of cotton.

In its tensile strength cotton stands between silk and wool; whereas in elasticity, it is considerably below either of the other two fibres. Cotton is less hygroscopic than either wool or silk. There is no substitute for cotton that can be cultivated on a large scale, no substitute, animal or vegetable product, with which civilization's present demand for clothing could be supplied.

Cotton fibres even from the same seed, vary considerably in length and relatively in diameter and only approximate measurements can be given. The diameter of a cotton fibre varies from 4/10000 to 10/10000 of an inch, and the length of the fibre from ½ inch to 2½ inches. It has been estimated that there are 140,000,000 fibres in a lb.

The many uses to which the cotton fibre is now applied have enormously enhanced its commercial value, and strengthened the demand for its increased cultivation.

To regard cotton only as the raw material for the clothing of mankind would be a serious misconception. The bulk of the world's cotton crop is used for this purpose, but its employment does not now end here. The introduction of mechanical appliances has greatly extended the utility of the fibre, and to-day we cannot overlook or ignore its application to science and to the arts, and other interests foreign to the cotton industry, in the narrower sense of the manufacture of cotton clothing. Chemically treated, cotton is a powerful explosive; mechanically treated, it is a highly inflammable material. It is used on the battlefield as a destroying agent, it is to be found there among the healing agencies. Air craft for its structure, draws upon the best qualities of cotton and steam has not altogether displaced it in the sailing craft. Cotton is extensively used in medicine and surgery; the imagination of the artist, is revealed upon it; it is indispensable to the motor manufacturer; it is used as a covering for electric and telephone wires; even dwelling homes are largely furnished with it. Cotton is a very adoptable material, and therefore a commodity of the greatest value and the trade in it has reached gigantic dimensions.

Scientific discoveries have enabled cotton to be so treated that if appears almost exactly like silk. Cotton too has successfully competed with wool.

CLASSIFICATION.

Cotton is usually classified according to the length of the individual fibres into three main groups:—

"A"—Long staple. "B"—Medium staple. "C"—Short staple.

Long staple cottons are from 1¼ to 1½ inches in length; medium from 1 to ¾ inch, and short from 5/8 to 3/8.

The grade and price of cotton are regulated by the following characteristics—length of staple, fineness, strength, colour, cobersiveness, and regularity in all its features also by the amount of leaf, sand, seed, neps, shell, and immatured fibres contained in the sample.

SPECIES OF COTTON.

Various species of cotton are found wild in India. The numerous kinds in general cultivation can probably be referred to G. herbaceum, G. neglectum, G. roseum, and G. arboreum. They may be more broadly grouped into (a) varieties which take at least eight months to come to maturity, and (b) varieties which ripen in about five months.

The varieties of the first group are grown as 'dry' crops and are suited only for districts which possess deep moisture-holding black soil or which have a prolonged rainy season. These late-ripening varieties, would, in most seasons, fail in the north of India, where the December cold would arrest or destroy growth. The plants are bushy and prolific. The length, quality and percentage of lint are fair or good, according to local conditions. The majority produce lint which is suitable for yarn of twenty to forty counts. The proportion of lint to seed is over 40 per cent. in the best Broach, and under 25 per cent. in the worst Madras Varieties. Inferiority is largely due to impoverished soil, careless cultivation, and neglect in selection of seed.

The varieties included under group (b are much more numerous than those included in (a) and are generally grown mixed in far greater confusion. They are widely cultivated in every Province except Madras. With the exception of a very few varieties of the Hinganghat or Bani type, they produce cotton which is short and coarse, but pure white in colour. That coarsest and shortest of this cotton is suitable for mixing with wool, and for this purpose is at present worth more than cotton of better quality. It is in keen demand for export to Japan and the Continent of Europe. The proportion of lint to seed in the coarse varieties is high, ranging from 30 to more than 50 per cent. Imp almost all varieties the plants are tall with few side branches and flowers, and individually are not productive. The cultivation of varieties producing inferior lint has extended, because they are hardy and can be grown on light soil, which is unsuitable, without irrigation, for the late ripening finer varieties of the Broach type. The quick-ripening varieties can be grown without much risk in years of short rainfall, and good yields are obtained in average years.

DETERIORATION.

It is often stated that the cultivation of cotton in India has deteriorated in recent times, as already observed, the growing practice of separating the seed from the fibre in ginning factories, instead of as formerly by hand gins, has tended to injure the quality by mixing up seed, in many parts of the country. There can be no improvement unless the seed sown is at least equal to the average of the previous crop. The plant which produced lint suitable for the historic Dacca muslins does not now exist, or has greatly deteriorated. The Hinganghat Cotton of thirty or forty years ago was longer and silkier than that which is now produced, while Broach and Surat cotton are considered by some not to have maintained their ancient reputation, although higher cultivation is practised in those districts than elsewhere in India.

EXOTICS.

The only exotic cotton which is now cultivated to any appreciable extent in Madras is bourbon cotton. It was introduced more than 100 years ago, and is now raised upon a few thousand acres in the Coimbatore District. The crop is not grown unmixed, and the lint sells at less than other Madras varieties. An acclimatized American variety has been grown for more than thirty years in the Dharwar District of Bombay. Its cultivation was at one time extensive, but is now declining. Upland Georgian has been thoroughly acclimatized at the Nagpur Government farm, and a stray plant can be seen here and there in many fields in the Central Provinces, but there is no general cultivation. Several varieties of the 'upland' type have been acclimatized on the Cawnpore farm, but their cultivation has not extended in the United Provinces. Indian cultivators have not taken kindly to exotics because, even when acclimatized, they are more risky to grow than indigenous varieties being liable to damage from insect attack, heavy downpours of rain, drought and the like. Acclimatization also causes deterioration of the lint. Experiments have, in short, proved that newly introduced exotic varieties do badly or fail on black soil in any part of India and in an unfavourable season, succumb far sooner than indigenous varieties in any kind of soil. The adaptability of exotic varieties when acclimatized may possibly be proved for the drier portions of the Indo-Gangetic plain, where, as in Bihar, the rainfall is moderate and well-distributed, or where, as in wide areas of the United Provinces, the Punjab and Sind, deficient rainfall can be supplemented by cheap irrigation. Exotics do much better on alluvial than on black soil.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS.

Area and yield of cotton in each Province during 1922-23.

	Area (acres)	Yield (bales of 400 lbs. each.)
Bombay	5023000	1132000
Central Provinces and Berar	4703000	1200000
Hyderabad	3813000	1116000
Madras	2329000	428000
Punjab	1417000	409000
United Provinces	659000	178000
Central India States	890000	216000
Baroda	585000	116000
Gwalior	523000	74000
Rajputana States	302000	76000
Sind	239000	103000
Burma	272000	45000
Mysore	85000	24000
Bihar and Orissa	80000	15000
N. W. F. P.	15000	3000
Bengal (including Tripura)	79000	17000
Ajmere Merwara	36000	15000
Assam	40000	13000
Delhi	2000	1000

CONSUMPTION.

The estimates given below relate to all the cotton growing provinces and States in India.

The total reported area under cotton was 21,077,000 acres in 1922-23 as against 18 451,000 acres in 1921-22, or an increase of 14 per cent. The total estimated outturn was 5,181,000 bales of 400 lbs. each which is 16 per cent. greater, than the final figure for 1921-22.

TOWARDS A UNITED CONGRESS.

MAHATMA AND SWARAJISTS.

CHANGES IN PARTY PROGRAMME.

RESISTANCE AND SELF-RELIANCE THE WATCHWORDS.

IMPRESSIONS OF CALCUTTA CONFERENCE.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

The Swaraj Party's meeting at Calcutta was a great success. It may not appear to be so, from the meagre reports that have been made available to the Bombay public. But to those who watched the proceedings from near, their significance was obvious. It was the first meeting of the entire Swaraj Party, held after the eventful episodes of Ahmedabad and it had the advantage of being held in the Province of Bengal, where the Swarajists' hold is the stronger. Representative leaders had come from many provinces. Mr. Das, the leader of the Party, was in his happiest mood. The Party had to consider the entire question of revising their programme and policy and reorganising their constitution, in the light of recent developments, and considering the enthusiasm of the leaders and members of the Party, no better result could have been achieved. The meeting was held amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. The place was a memorable hall of Calcutta, which, at one time, was the residential palace of the celebrated family of Pashupati Bose and which has, in recent times, become almost a public institution for holding social and political functions. It is a magnificent edifice, built in the old Calcutta style, the interior being decorated so as to appear like the inside of a temple. On the upper floor, there are rooms containing some ancient pictures, which were, at one time, the style and fashion in Calcutta. There were present about 2,000 people, mostly members, and a few outsiders. Nearly everybody of any importance in the Party attended, except a few, who could not come owing to the nearness of the Simla session, for which they had to get ready. Bengal, of course, was best represented.

MR. DAS'S SURVEY.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani came at a psychological moment. Mr. Jayakar was just then moving the resolution condemning the Dacca speech of Lord Lytton. The enthusiasm was contagious, and the Maulana, in spite of his reserve and caution, was led into it and his capture was theatrical. Mr. Das's speech was delivered with care and caution. Generally, he is a fervid and impassioned speaker, but this time he spoke with great deliberation and coolness. His survey of the entire situation was marked by accuracy, and he rose to his habitual grandeur when dealing with the charge, made against the Swaraj Party, of bribery and corruption. The occasion brought out his best invective, as also when he referred to the critics who are asking for a definition of Swaraj at the hands of the Swaraj Party.

Pundit Motilal followed with a critical, deliberate and homely speech. His thrusts were telling. They make an admirable combination; Mr. Das, as leader, and Pundit Motilal, as Secretary, both assisted by their several co-workers, whose mentality ranges from the quiet, refined and literary manner of Mr. Jayakar to the bold witticisms of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta. An occasion arose for deep resentment when the several speakers delivered their speeches on Lord Lytton. They did credit to the occasion, and brought into relief the great wrong that the prancing Proconsul had done to Indian womanhood.

CHANGES IN PROGRAMME.

The Party went through a very carefully drafted constitution and programme. There were many important changes, the most notable of which was that the membership was based upon a broader foundation than hitherto, as inclusive of all those who had attained the age of 18 years and subscribed to the object, constitution and programme of the Party. The object of the Party is the "attainment of Swaraj by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means." It is the same as the Congress Creed, and the Swaraj Party have shown great wisdom and will thereby act as a powerful feeder of the Congress, by drawing into its fold several people in the country, who are *at present*, for various reasons, averse to joining the Congress. This slight change, though it looks, at first sight, like a hindrance to the Congress, will effectively act as a great incentive to many people, who will be attracted to the Swaraj Party by reason of the rational programme and eminent political companionship, which that Party provides. Through this door, the new comers will eventually get into the Congress fold. The constitution also provides for important details, namely, a general organisation working alongside a central organisation consisting of a general Council and an Executive Council. Great care had been taken with the programme. One could almost detect the hand of the couple of clever draftsmen, of whom the Party boasts, in the wise and cautious provisions made for the conduct of its affairs, the financial control of its funds, the keeping of its accounts and several other particulars.

THE TWO WATCHWORDS.

The programme has been revised, so as to avoid all bickerings caused by the definition of non-co-operation, and the Party is to be congratulated in having left behind all occasions causing this wordy warfare and with the aid of a clear programme emerged into a stern struggle, in which resistance and self-reliance would be the two watchwords. The programme provides that wherever it is possible, i.e. wherever the Party has a majority, the Budget will be thrown out and supplies will be refused, until the National Demand is satisfied. Where, however, such drastic action is not possible, owing to the absence of a clear majority, the Party has cautiously provided for less heroic measures. It has given permission to its members to bring in Bills to support the constructive programme of the Congress and generally to advance the popular cause and thereby to displace the control and power of the bureaucracy. It further takes a practical view of the commercial situation in the country, provides for a policy of commercial enterprise and the prevention of foreign exploitation. It lays down the necessity of foreign propaganda and enters on an intensive agitation in favour of the three main heads of Mahatmaji's constructive programme, namely, Hindu-Muslim unity, Khaddar and Anti-Untouchability. If rightly pursued, the programme ought to prove a bridge between the energy of the Swarajists in the Council and the activity of Mahatmaji's followers in the country and afford canal scope to both for co-operation and goodwill.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH MAHATMA.

It was not clear but it appeared as if some negotiations were going on, about this time, between the Swarajists leaders and Mahatma Gandhi. The rumour was strong that Mahatmaji had sent a letter, with the eternal peace-maker, Mrs. Naidu, to Pundit Motilal and other Swarajist leaders, wherein he proposed definite terms of an understanding and an arrangement, under which the present internecine struggle would be avoided and the Congress and the Swarajists would find their normal level of work in the Congress in complete co-operation with each other. The exact terms of this document were not disclosed, but it appears that this incident had a great deal to do with the wish of the Swarajist leaders not to antagonise the other section of the Congress. They had a long conference over this letter of Mahatmaji, at which Mrs. Naidu was present. But nothing has come out so far, which gives any clue as to what the understanding is likely to be. It is not, however, unlikely that before the month is over, the Swarajist leaders and Mahatmaji will arrive at some reconciliation, which will make it possible for the two sections in the country to work harmoniously in the Congress, and Mahatmaji may yet be prevailed on to preside at the Congress and bring about the peaceful atmosphere which he so much desires. It may be hoped that he and his Party will concentrate entirely on the constructive programme and the Swarajists will be free to devote themselves to their work in the legislative bodies, giving such assistance as they can, in and out of such bodies, to the working of the constructive programme. If this can be achieved, it will be worth all the trouble that Mahatmaji may take. In that event, we may yet see at Belgaum, not the warring strife between brother and brother, as some of the opponents of Indian progress imagine, but a United Congress, in which will be provided sufficient scope and opportunity for every Congressmen to work in a manner suitable to his own temperament.

The Swarajists' meeting ended with elections to their Executive Council. It is remarkable that, through this ordeal of a very hotly contested election, emerged successfully two cultured Mahomedans, two level-headed Mahrattas, and one energetic Madrassi. Any Party can be proud of such an Executive Council, and there is no doubt that it will command the confidence of the country, not only amongst Swarajists but also in the rank and file of Nationalist workers.

THE CORPORATION'S ADDRESS.

The Corporation function, held in honour of Pundit Motilal and Mr. V. J. Patel, was a great success. The Town Hall, though disfigured by a row of central columns, was most tastefully decorated. To an imaginative Indian, it seemed to be a precursor of what was soon going to follow, when Indians would command and regulate their own affairs, with the help of European comrades and European servants. Just a few European members of the Corporation attended, but they seemed to take the whole affair as a most natural circumstance. The European employees of the Calcutta Corporation appeared to be pleased with the function and bore their part in it with perfect ease, decorum and goodwill. Mr. Das's speech was delivered with great warmth and fervour. He was followed by Pundit Motilal, cool deliberate and measured in his utterance. He very wisely avoided pitfalls into which his unwary colleague stumbled later on. The Pundit refrained from giving advice, knowing that he thereby avoided stirring up difficulties for Mr. Das's settlement later on. Mr. V. J. Patel was, however, less circumspect. He scratched all around. One could distinctly see on the face of the only lady member of the Bombay Corporation, who was listening to his speech, clear signs that she felt uncomfortable, while her Chief went on discharging his broadside against all and sundry. The speech was pugnacious and unnecessarily so, and one need not be surprised if it caused difficulties for the Mayor and his Aldermen after the illustrious guests had left Calcutta.

Mr. Das is doing glorious work in the Calcutta Corporation. The loyalty and affection, which he has aroused amongst the younger men who surround him, are admirable. It would be a glorious thing, if we could have its analogue in the City of Bombay. But that is, perhaps, not possible until we get here a man at the top who can inspire confidence, respect and affection by his sterling virtues and sacrifice. The one thing that struck the observer most was the ease with which Europeans settled down to a place of equality or inferiority in relation to Indians. As one sat listening to the speeches and admiring the splendour of the decoration, one felt inclined to dream of the future when the glorious scenes enacted in the Calcutta Town Hall would be witnessed all over the country, and Indians would come by their own. The audience was subdued. There was little cheering, perhaps because the mind was too full of serious thoughts. The address was beautifully carved on a silver tray, and there is no doubt that the guests would covetously prize it for the rest of their life.

There were two or three other functions outside the Swarajists' camp, e.g. the Town Hall meeting, which brought up the rear of this great display of national feeling. Mrs. Naidu also addressed a mass meeting, where her audience was mainly drawn from Mahatmaji's loyal followers. Few people can manage, with her ease and dexterity, the varying crowds with whom she mixes in her tours. To spend an afternoon in the warmth of the Swarajists' debate, and a few minutes later, to speak with equal frankness to a mass meeting of the ultra-orthodox, is a feat, which few people in India can attempt without failure. Perhaps, in this aptitude lies the secret, which has endeared her to all alike, irrespective of differences of views and temperament. She has left for Assam, and after her return from there, she is expected to strongly fortify Mahatmaji's desire to arrive at a compromise, which, when it comes, will be undoubtedly worthy of all who take part in it.

PROTEST AGAINST LORD LYTTON'S SPEECH

BHARAT DHARMA MAHAMANDAL.

The executive committee of the Mandal (Benares) in its special meeting emphatically condemned H. E. Lord Lytton's uncalled for and unjustifiable aspersions on the dignity of Indian womanhood; and called upon his Excellency to withdraw those statements.

ARYA MAHILA HITAKARINI PARISHAD.

The managing committee of the Arya Mahil" Hitakarini Parishad expressed its indignation at the indiscreet speech of His Excellency Lord Lytton and called upon him to withdraw the statements made therein with regard to the character of Indian women.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Buddha Society, Bombay, was held on Sunday last in the morning, at Society's Hall, Nair's Building, when Dr. A. L. Nair, the President of the Society, occupied the chair. Mr. Jhabvala, the Hon. Secretary of the Society, then read the report, which was unanimously adopted. It was also resolved to start a Buddhist Journal in Bombay on behalf of the Society, for which the Managing Committee was required to state a definite proposal.

After appointing the Managing Committee for the new year, Mr. Natarajan delivered an address in the course of which he emphasised on the desirability of carrying the Lord Buddha's message among the masses for which he suggested open air preaching and lectures in schools and colleges. He also exhorted the audience to live a life according to the sacred teachings of Buddha, setting aside all crude notions about him and his life which the ignorant spread without any thoughts.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held in Bombay on the 17th instant, Mr. Dhondi Raj Thengdi, the Chairman, presided. Eleven members were present. The General Secretary's report of the work done by him during the last four and half months was recorded. Approval was given to the General Secretary's action in appointing (1) The Workers' Welfare League of India as the representative of the All-India Trade Union Congress to represent its views in England not inconsistent with or not expressly sanctioned by the resolutions of the Trade Union Congress and (2) Mr. Joseph Baptista, failing him Dr. S. K. Bhatt, and failing the latter, Mr J. E. Petter-Wilson, as the delegate of the Trade Union Congress to International Workers' Educational Conference. The Committee resolved to recognise the All-India Trade Union Bulletin as the official organ of the Trade Union Congress and appointed Messrs. Ginwala, Joshi and Bakhale as the Committee of Management for it. The General Secretary was authorised to publish a Labour Directory, if funds permitted. The draft constitution submitted by the Special Committee of the Congress was unanimously approved. The Committee authorised the Secretary of the Bengal Trades Union Federation to take steps to bring the provincial committee of labour organisations into existence as provided for by the new constitution. The Committee passed the following three more resolutions:

Demanding (1) extension of the basis of franchise for electing members to Central and Provincial Legislature so as to give adequate representation to the working classes and, till such extension is sanctioned (2) provision of adequate special representation for the labour organisations.

Asking for 12 labour seats in the Assembly.

Requesting the Reforms Enquiry Committee to ask Messrs. N. M. Joshi and D. Chaman Lal to appear before them for oral evidence on behalf of the Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress. The Committee decided to hold the next Session of the Congress in Bombay.

INDIAN CURRENCY PROBLEM

PROF. WADIA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Muslim Student's Union, Prof. P. A. Wadia, M. A. delivered a lecture on "Indian Currency Problems" in the hall of the Union at Chowpatty Sea Face on Saturday evening. Prof. Wadia said the civilized world from very early times down to the end of 18th century had learnt through various experiences that the only materials which could serve the purposes of sound monetary system were gold or silver. Both in India and Europe gold and silver coins were circulated freely and both the metals were employed without any preference being shown for one against the other. In nineteenth century, however, England began to adopt gold standard. The civilized world with few exceptions adopted a gold standard and gold currency, demonetising silver or reducing the silver coin to a subsidiary position. Before the outbreak of the last world war gold standard and currency were considered as the only basis of a sound monetary system. To-day that thought was still adhered to by economists in the world with the exception of a small band of writers led by Professor Keynes. Prof. Keynes believed that we could do without gold for purpose of internal currency, keeping it in reserve only for payment of international debts.

Effective gold standard did not mean that all commercial transactions should be settled through the medium of gold coins. With credit facilities, and banking organizations 90 per cent and more of the commercial transactions of a country can be settled through cheques, bills of exchange and other credit instruments. All that was necessary was that all these mediums of exchange should be converted in gold. The preference for gold arose on account of the fact that it gave relative stability in level of prices over long periods and this was one of the principle functions of a sound monetary system. Turning to India, Prof. Wadia said, from earliest times beginning to nineteenth century, India used gold coins side by side with silver coins. It was only East India Co. which for the sake of securing uniform standard measure of value declared silver rupees as sole legal tender in 1836. This was the first of a number of experiments which Government of India made with the currency. He called it an experiment because wherein in all other things our rules were willing to benefit by their own experience and gave their benefit to India in matter of currency they declined to follow the lead of their English experience and introduced into India a silver standard though for centuries past the country had been familiar with gold money. The troubles of the Government began after 1873 when gold price of silver began to fall. But even before this as early as 1854 all experts opinion represented by Government of India was in favour of re-introducing in the country gold currency. One Finance Member after another of Government of India in their despatches to the Secretaries of State for India had repeatedly urged the desirability of having again in the country gold standard. The difficulties with which Government were faced in the shape of heavy taxation and heavy deficit let them to appoint a commission or committee called Harschell Committee and that committee recommended closing of the mints to the coinage of silver with a view to prevent further fall in gold price of siver. The mints were accordingly closed in 1898 when market rate of exchange had reached one shilling and four pence. Then the Fowler Committee was appointed with a view to introducing gold standard. This committee recommended that gold standard be introduced in India and it contemplated the possibility of gold currency and a mint for the coinage of gold. These recommendations are adopted by Government of India and sovereigns were declared legal tender and steps were taken for opening of a royal mint for the coinage of sovereigns but the British Treasury objected this proposed and this question was shelved. The demand for currency was met by the further coinage of silver rupees government having reserved to themselves the right to do so. The enormous profit arising out of the coinage of silver formed gold standard reserve which was gradually transferred from India to London till it now reached 40 million pounds. There can be no doubt that from 1854 to 1914 not only public opinion in India as representing chambers of commerce and other bodies but Government of India's Finance Members and their currency experts were honestly in favour of effective gold standard as one solution of currency. Just about 1914 Prof. Keynes happened to write a book on Indian Currency System in which he gave a scientific defence of the so called gold exchange system which had been practised between 1901-1913. The Chamberlain Commission which made its report in 1914 included Prof. Keynes and it might be a coincidence but it was a fact that it was in 1914 first time that Royal Commission which examined the currency system of India sanctified not the gold standard but the gold exchange standard with its blessings. But if India had genuine gold exchange standard there might be something to be said in its defence. The gold exchange standard secured free import of gold into the country and export of it from the country according to the requirement of the trade. But in case of favourable balance India got only additions to token currency in silver and in case of unfavourable balance India did not get gold for export. What educated public opinion in India therefore demanded to-day was not the return of one shilling and four pence per rupee which would mean perpetuation of the present anamolous situation with all its drawbacks and grievances but a return of genuine gold standard with gold currency. The one drawback of the present system was that India was deprived of all the advantages which it otherwise obtain by the location of gold standard reserve in India. The present system did not benefit India at all, and if did benefit, it was to England for out of the total liquid resources of Bank of England which amount of 150 million pounds 80 million pounds belonged to India. If India demanded to-day the gold that belonged to her, the commercial prosperity of England would be destroyed. But India did not propose to demand back this gold at once but an assurance that in future if England was serious about India's finance she should give back to her the genuine gold and gold standard. Referring to the return of one shilling four pence ration Prof. Wadia said it sacrificed the main issue for the sake of temporary advantage in the shape of easy money in the market. With gold that legitimately belonged to her, India could raise enormous credit superstructure for relieving agricultural indebtedness, and for fostering her industries which formed true foundation of prosperous India.

A vote of thanks to the learned lecturer terminated the proceedings.

DEATH FROM MISADVENTURE.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

A verdict of death from misadventure was returned at the inquest on Lieutenant Welsford, Wiltshire regiment who had fractured his spine in an accident at Bangalore. Father Dr. Weisford went out to India and brought his son back. The latter was operated on in hospital but the case was hopeless. The coroner expressed deep sympathy with the relatives. The deceased was buried with full military honours near Hastings this afternoon.—Reuter.

SARDARS OF DECCAN AND COUNCIL

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO DEMAND OF INCREASED REPRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 24.

A deputation of the Sardars of Deccan waited on His Excellency the Governor yesterday afternoon and presented an address in which they prayed for increased representation in the Bombay Legislative Council.

His Excellency, Sir Leslie Wilson, in his reply said that the value to the state of the influence exercised by the old and respected landed aristocracy of Deccan in times of change like the present could hardly be overestimated and he was in cordial agreement with what had been the settled policy of Government to maintain their social and political status. Their constituency, however, was necessarily a small one being less than 500 while the whole presidency with a population of about two crores had less than 100 elected representatives or less than one for every two lakhs of the population. In these democratic days he feared it would be difficult to justify an increase of seats already reserved for them in the Council which as the law stands could not be effected without the sanction of the Secretary of State. He reminded them however, that in every Legislative Assembly in the world it was not only the members that counted, but the character and dignity and he felt sure that the views of their selected representatives would always carry weight that they deserved on the deliberations of the Legislative Council of Bombay. In conclusion His Excellency said that he deeply appreciated the opportunity they had given him of receiving the assurance of their friendship and of their loyalty to the British Crown.

SWARAJ THE ONLY MEANS OF INDIA'S SALVATION

Mulana Abdul Majid Budauni gave the following interview to a Press Representative while leaving Bombay for Budaun on the night of 19th August.

Questioned about Hindu-Muslim unity he said he was as keen and earnest about Hindu-Muslim unity as ever. The attainment of Swaraj was the only means of India's salvation. Muslims should join the Congress for the attainment of Swaraj.

Questioned as to what views he held about Maulana Hasrat Mohani he said he was of strong opinion that Maulana Hasrat Mohani will undoubtedly prove highly useful to the Congress. If the country accepted his views it will give a proof of its sense of wisdom and right-thinking. He further said Mahatmaji's love and sincerity for the country were unquestionable. I am not as yet a member of the Swaraj Party and am trying to understand its principles.

I fully agree with Maulana Hasrat Mohani's policy and regard it as the real means of the country's salvation.

CORONER'S COURT.

BODY FOUND FLOATING IN A WELL.

The Coroner held an inquest on Sunday touching the death of a Hindu aged 30 years whose body was found floating in a well at Walpakdy. The evidence showed that P. C. No. 1299 B saw the body of the deceased floating in a well near Hancock Bridge, Walpakdy at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday. He informed his superiors and the body was taken out of the well, which was found in an advanced state of decomposition. The deceased had a brown cap on the head, a dhoti and black coat. Inquiries had been made but no information regarding the deceased was forthcoming. In the opinion of the Police Surgeon the body was too decomposed to ascertain the cause of death. The inquest was adjourned to Thursday.

WOMAN BURNS HERSELF.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest on Sunday touching the death of Nasiban, wife of Mahomed Yakub, aged 30 years living at Nagpada. Mahomed Esak a hawker, a neighbour of the deceased deposed that on Friday at about 11 a.m. he got a smell of something burning and went to the room of the deceased, the door of which was fastened from inside. He forced open the door and found the deceased lying on the ground with her clothes on fire. He tore off the clothes and extinguished the fire. He then informed the Police who took her away.

The House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital in the course of his evidence, said that the deceased was brought to the hospital at 1 p.m. on the 22nd instant with burns on both the arms and forearms, face, neck, front and sides of the chest. She was detained for treatment and died at 6 a.m. the next day. In his opinion death was due to shock following severe and extensive burns.

Mahomed Yakub, the husband of the deceased deposed that he left his room at 8-30 a.m. on the day in question and at about 1-30 p.m. he was informed that his wife was in the hospital with burns. The night before the incident, the deceased and his aunt had a quarrel. He scolded her and gave her two slaps on the face. She then ran away and the witness traced her to Club Road and brought her back. The deceased had before this told the witness that she would one day drown herself but that there was no well. The witness did not suspect any foul play.

The Jury returned a verdict of death from burns resulting from the deceased's clothes having been set on fire apparently by herself.

WOMAN DIES OF SPLEEN RUPTURE.

Death due to rupture of the spleen resulting from her having been assaulted by Gunoor Pir Mahomed was the verdict of the jury regarding the death of Chandrabai, a Hindu woman aged 30 years.

Vishnu Luxman living in the same chawl as the deceased, at Ambawadi, Parel Tank Road, deposed that on Saturday at about 3 p.m. he saw the deceased running from her room followed by the suspect Gaffoor with a stick in his hand. Mahadeo asked the suspect not to strike her but he continued doing so and also struck Mahadeo who ran away. The witness then went to his room and saw the body of the deceased when the police came. In the opinion of the Police Surgeon the cause of death was intro-abdominal haemorrhage possibly caused by blows.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 29th.

Corporation Address to Mahatma Gandhi at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug 25 (Mon) Sunrise 6h 22m; Sunset 7h 0m
Aug 26 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 22m; Sunset 6h 59m
Aug 27 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 22m. Sunset 6h. 59m
Aug 28 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 23m; Sunset 6h 58m.
Aug. 29 (Fri.) Sunrise 6 h. 23m., Sunset 6h. 57m
Aug. 30 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 23m., Sunset 6h. 56m.
Aug. 31 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 23m. Sunset 6h. 55m.

UNIVERSITY REFORMS COMMITTEE.

The examination of witnesses by the Committee, on University Reform will be open to Press reporters on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next, the 25th to 28th instant at 5-30 p.m. each day (on Monday, the 25th only at 6 p.m.) in the Syndicate Room, University Buildings, North Wing, and also on subsequent days at the same place when the Committee meets for the purpose.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A meeting of the "Reading Circle" of the Muslim Students' Union will be held in the Union Hall, Cowpatty Sea-Face, to-day (Monday) at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. D. J. Shroff will deliver a lecture on the "Life and Message of Zoroaster." The meeting is open to the public.

BIHAR MUSLIM ASSN., BOMBAY.

Last Wednesday a general meeting of the members of the Bihar Muslim Association, Bombay, was held at Mr. Syed Abdul Wahab's residence with Mr. Syed Murtaza Ali in the Chair. Proceedings of the last meeting being recited the draft of the rules and regulations of the Association, as drawn by the Sub-Committee was put up before the chair which after a lively discussion was approved and passed unanimously and a Working Committee was formed for the current year.

"DIFFERENT INTERPRETERS OF THE VEDAS."

Under the auspices of the Arya Samaj, Bombay a public lecture will be delivered by Pandit Bhagwaddatiji, Prof. Vedic Theology D.A.V. College, Lahore on the Subject "Different Interpreters of the Vedas" at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Sharp. Professors and students of all the Colleges in Bombay, as well as those interested in the Vedic Philosophy are cordially invited to grace the occasion by their presence.

KATRAK HOSIERY WORKS.

The proprietor of the Katrak Hosiery Works, of 182 Chira Bazar, writes:—

"We beg to draw your attention that through oversight we wrote yesterday that Sir Hormasji Wadia is to take the Chair instead of Sir Hormasji Adenwala, Kt., at to-day's (Monday's) function of opening the new machinery plants in the new premises of Wadia's Fire Temple."

RELIEF OF HELPLESS BEGGARS.

The following receipts are acknowledged by the Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee:—

The Bombay Municipality as their contribution for 6 months from January 1924 at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per month Rs. 6,000; the Western India Turf Club Rs. 2,500; The Executors of Sir Ratan Tata Charities for the month of August 1924, Rs. 250; Dr. Vakeel Rs. 40; The Acting 5th Presidency Magistrate's Court, Dadar Rs. 30; The Hon. Presidency Magistrate's Court, Dadar, Rs. 20; The 4th Presidency Magistrate's Court, Girgaon Rs. 42-6-9; The Additional Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagaon Rs. 15.

JOSEPH AND SON HOCKEY SHIELD, NAIROBI.

On Saturday, the 2nd August at Railway Indian Institute ground in Nairobi before a huge crowd of spectators Goan Institute secured the above Shield for the second time on their second appearance in the final, whilst Khalsas were unsuccessful for the second time. The two goals to one were scored in the first quarter of an hour. It was a fast and keenly contested game. Mr. S. Faria scored the first goal from a nice center by A. V. D'Costa immediated Sadara Singh equalised however, C. Noronha with a good run and a pass by A. Rebello added a second goal of an even first half. Khalsas made a serious effort to equalise but A. D'Sa, Rangaroo and Gracias saved the situation, while Nun's registered the third goal thus Goan Institute won by 3 to 1.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

The General Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account to 31st December, 1923, show that the net profits amounted to f 5,379,257.69(5 (£448,271), out of which, after providing for the Statutory Reserve to the extent of f 275,851.54 (£22, 988), a dividend of 6 per cent. has been declared.

Combined Statements of Liabilities and Assets and of Profits and Losses, as drawn from the Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts of the Head Office and Branches, are subjoined with the report.

CHANGE-OF-SEASON PERILS

TAKE PEPS AND ESCAPE DANGEROUS COLDS AND CHILLS

It is not the coldest weather that puts the greatest strain on chest and lungs. It is the period "between seasons" when the lowering temperatures leave the throat and breathing passages in an unusually sensitive condition and more open to attacks from the germs of colds, chills, influenza, etc. At such a time, the strengthening protective influence of Peps cannot be over-emphasised.

When dissolved in the mouth, Peps have an invigorating, antiseptic and fortifying action on the entire breathing system. They give off potent volatile fumes whose effects is to purify and thoroughly disinfect the throat and breathing passages, destroy harmful germs and remove all soreness, inflammation and irritation. Where persistent coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, or other chest weakness has developed, Peps can be relied upon to cure far more speedily than any of the old liquid mixtures.

Be sure and secure a supply of these handy Peps tablets to-day. Take them whenever you have to go outdoors into the damp chilly air as a precaution against catching a cold. Also in the crowded assembly or any travelling conveyance a Peps in the mouth will safeguard you against infection from others suffering from influenza colds, throat and lung troubles.

Re One per bottle of medicine vendors everywhere or direct from agents:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

UNDER PATRONAGE OF INDIAN LEADERS.

GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

IN AID OF

Mr. B.G. HORNIMAN

Natyakala Pravarthak Natak Mandali

WILL STAGE

"EKHI-PAISA"

OR

"Mahatma's Preaching

AND

Miracles of Khaddhar"

with MASTER NANA'S SPECIAL NATIONAL SONGS

ON FRIDAY, the 29th August at 9-30 P.M.

AT THE

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TARDEO.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1924.

LORD LYTTON'S "EXPLANATION."

Lord Lytton's explanation of the outrageous remark made by him at Dacca is hardly calculated completely to allay the universal indignation aroused by it in Bengal and elsewhere. He says he has been misunderstood and that he never intended to cast any reflection on the honour of Indian womanhood or manhood According to him there has been "some genuine misunderstanding of the words which he used" and that the misunderstanding has arisen from fact that the word "Indian" in expressions like "Indian men" and "Indian women" used by him has different meanings in English and in Bengali. He says by "Indian men" or "Indian women" he did not mean men and women of India in general, but only "certain men or women of Indian nationality—an entirely different thing." This explanation is, doubtless, ingenious but is hardly convincing; for, outside Bengal, too, where Bengali is unknown, Lord Lytton's words have been understood by all Indians to constitute a reflection not on certain individual Indian men and women only but on the nation as a whole. It is, in fact, enough to recall the actual words he uttered to realise that the meaning universally attributed to them not only by Indians but by non-Indians was not wrong. This is what Lord Lytton said: "The thing that has distressed me more than anything else since I came to India is to find that *mere hatred of authority can drive Indian men to induce Indian women to invent offences against their own honour merely to bring discredit upon Indian police men.* (Italics ours.)"

Apart, however, from this somewhat clever but none too successful attempt to wriggle out of an extremely awkward position the people of India, with their wonted generosity, would have readily accepted Lord Lytton's assurance that there was not "the slightest ground for believing" that he "had said or was capable of saying anything disrespectful of Indian womanhood or Indian manhood" if the assurance had stood alone. But the assurance does not stand alone; for Lord Lytton repeats his remark though he limits its application to "certain Indian men and women" and his insistence that he was justified in making the remark in view of the instances which had come to his notice since his arrival in this country, detracts much from the value of the present rectification of the blunder. Here are Lord Lytton's exact words:—

"What I said at Dacca had shocked me was to learn of instances in Bengal where a man or group of men for political purposes had offered inducements to women of the poorest and lowest class to bring false charges against the police involving the dishonour of themselves as well as of their own countrymen. My repetition of the word "Indian" in that sense was intended to emphasize the fact that in such cases no race hatred was involved since all those concerned belong to the same race. In saying this I made no charge against the womanhood of India, none against its manhood and I mentioned no case that was *sub-judice*. Instances of the kind, I referred to, are obviously rare but they had attracted my notice soon after I arrived in the country and long before I had heard of the particular incidents to which with remarkable unanimity a certain group of newspapers have fitted my remarks."

Will Lord Lytton publish a list of the cases which, according to him, had attracted his notice and in which Bengalee women at the instance of Bengalee politicians had publicly dishonoured themselves with a view to discredit Indian policemen? He says that when he made his remark he had not in his mind the Charmaniar case at all. The public are aware of no other recent case of a similar nature that could have prompted Lord Lytton to moralise over the wickedness of Indian politicians and the easy virtues of Bengal's "poorest and lowest" women. If he expects the public to believe him, it is his duty to furnish them with particulars of the cases which he had in mind when making the offensive remark at Dacca. Ordinarily the word of a person occupying the position of a Governor ought to go unchallenged, but in the present instance the circumstances are so exceptional that the public will not be satisfied with the mere word of any person however high-placed he may be.

The people of this country are quite prepared to believe that his lordship, when uttering the objectionable remark, did not stop to reflect on its full implications, being carried away by political passion and that if it had occurred to him that by that remark he was casting serious aspersions on the honour of Indian womanhood and manhood, he would have checked himself. But in the letter which he has addressed to Dr. Tagore, there is not only not one word of sincere regret and apology for any offence that may have been given by him unwittingly. Lord Lytton has, on the other hand, sought to justify the insulting remark on the ground that he had come across a number of cases in which Bengalee politicians had corrupted women of the poorest class for political ends. Lord Lytton has been driven to this justification in order to escape responsibility for the grave offence of commenting on a matter that was *sub judice*. But the justification is as untenable as it is unworthy; for except the Charmaniar case in which, according to the official version, Indian men are alleged to have exploited the honour of Indian women in order to discredit the Police—an allegation which is still to be proved in a Court of law—no other case of this kind has been brought to the notice of the public. The only honourable course for Lord Lytton to adopt is, therefore, either to substantiate fully the grave charges he has brought against Bengalee women and Bengalee politicians—or to tender an unqualified apology.

THE WEMBLEY SCANDAL.

The light which is shed, by the special cable from London which we publish elsewhere, on the Indian High Commissioner's office and Sir Dadiba Dalal's connection with the Indian section of the Empire Exhibition, reveals a very undesirable state of things, for which part of the blame must attach to Sir Dadiba himself whom retribution has overtaken for his efforts in securing the services of Sir Edward Cook in place of an Indian. Instead of leaving the organisation of the Section almost entirely to Indians, British officials, who have little knowledge of, and less sympathy with, India's needs, have been allowed to control it from the beginning to the end with the disastrous results to Indian interests which were described the other day by Mr. Jeevanji. Diwan Bahadur Vijiaraghavachariar, the so-called Special Commissioner, seems to be merely a titular head in whose name and under whose nominal supervision things are, it is evident, managed to suit the fancies and purposes of the real masters of the show, like Mr. Vincent, the ex-Police Commissioner of this city. As we observed the other day, the Indian section must be regarded as a huge failure, compared with the Dominion or British sections. According to our special cable the pavilion which has cost about £150,000 will hardly fetch £4,000 on resale. As to the business transacted, though attempts are being made to show a creditable record, that too must be pronounced to be quite poor in comparison with that of the Dominions. How could it be otherwise when those who organised the Section were concerned to exhibit the wealth of India's raw products more than any manufactures she was capable of turning out? Unless and until the office of the Indian High Commissioner is manned entirely by Indians, it is vain to expect that the true interests of India will be promoted by that office.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

There can be little doubt but that the greatest temporal office to which a man may climb to-day in the world, by his own talent irrespective of birth or wealth, is that of the President of the United States of America. To be for four years—possibly for eight—the head of a nation of 1100 millions of an intelligent, progressive and wealthy people in the world, to be the foremost in a country stretching from ocean to ocean and richly endowed by nature, to focus in himself the prestige and authority attaching to such a country in the councils of the world, and in times of emergency to wield a power staggering in its tremendousness, constitutes a privilege which is bound to evoke the height of human endeavour. It is a matter of interest to the whole world to know who is going to be the next occupant of this great office and students of political affairs would wish to observe the Presidential campaign that is now in full swing in the land of the almighty dollar. With the thoroughness that the American brings to bear on all he does, the system of party control has been nowhere so developed as in the United States, and no candidate has a chance of election who is not run by one or the other of the parties as its own candidate. There are two great traditional parties, the Republican and the Democratic, with their organisation spread over each State, each district in the State and each township in the district. The smallest local organisation is the Primary, which is directly affiliated to the District Committee which in turn is subordinate to the State organization of the party. In the summer preceding the election of the President (which takes place in November) each party proceeds to decide which candidate it shall adopt. Of course there are several aspirants in each party for the great honour and if they were allowed to stand up for election as they pleased, votes in each party would be divided up in a hap-hazard way and the result of the election would be a gamble. Hence it is that each party has to decide on the candidate most acceptable to the party as a whole and when he is chosen he is the party candidate whom it will back and work for with all the enthusiasm, funds, and organization—and they are immense—at its command. Thus the process of choosing the party candidate from among the aspirants is one of the most important stages in a Presidential election, and the assembly by which the selection is made is called the Convention of that party. Each State of the Union sends its quota of delegates to the Convention, the total from all the States numbering over one thousand. The meetings of the Convention, however, are not confined to the delegates alone. Accommodation is provided for fifteen or twenty thousand spectators—somewhat after the manner familiar to us in the pandals of our National Congress—and the hall is packed to overflowing by the supporters of the various delegations, friends of the aspirants, newspapermen party workers, wirepullers and the general public. At the first meeting Committees are appointed and the first task of the Convention is to adopt a series of resolutions on the outstanding legislative and political questions of the day defining the policy of the party which is called its 'platform'. The next task of the assembly is the selection of the candidate from among the names of aspirants put forward. If any single aspirant gets more than half the total number of votes he is accepted as the candidate. But at the first voting or ballot, as it is called, it often happens that no single candidate has the requisite majority. Then comes the opportunity for party caucuses to canvass, persuade, negotiate and bargain for votes in favour of this, that or the other aspirant. It is their business to persuade this or that group of delegates that its own aspirant having no chance of adoption, they had better make over their votes to X or Y or Z. Another ballot then takes place and it is discovered that A and B have lost ground but X or Y is coming up The supporters of X or Y then bustle round, canvass and cajole with redoubled energy and subsequent ballots show the effect of these efforts in larger voting for X or Y. But then some unexpected opposition may develop, some dark incidence in X's life may be brought up against him, some personal grudge may come into play and it may turn out that the best chance of unanimity may lie in favouring some comparatively obscure aspirant who if he has no great outstanding claims has at least the merit of having no bitter enemies. Thus after a number of ballots, sometimes as many as a hundred or more, lasting over several days, some one aspirant obtains the necessary majority of votes, and his nomination is then made unanimous all other nominations being given up in his favour

It will thus be seen that normally there are two candidates in the field one belonging to each of the two great parties. But this year there is a third candidate in the field. A body called the Conference for Progressive Political Action has adopted Senator La Follette, formerly of the Republican party, as Independent Progressive candidate. He stands forward with the prestige of having brought about the resolution of the Senate ordering the investigation which exposed the scandals relating to oil leases of which we heard so much a few months ago. The stupendous magnitude of the bribery and corruption which was brought to light during the course of the investigation shook the American public out of its complacency and the party organizations lost much of their influence. It was shown that Mr. Fall, head of the department to which the right of of giving out leases was made over, within three months of President Harding taking office, had received $100,000 by way of a bribe for the Teapot Dome lease and Mr. H. M. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, was shown to be in league with criminals, black-mailers and shady characters. The latter was, after some weeks of hesitation, at length dismissed and the former was indicted before the Courts in June last. These events have brought discredit on the present administration which belongs to the Republican party. That party had no other aspirant in the field apart from the present President, Mr. Coolidge, and its Convention adopted him practically without opposition. But it was clear that the scandals of the oil leases for which President Harding's administration was mainly responsible had weakened the position of the party *vis-a-vis* the public and now that there is an independent candidate in the field he should detach a fair amount of republican support for himself. The struggle, however, in the Democratic Convention was very prolonged, for that party had no outstanding candidate acceptable to the majority. Mr. Mc Adoo who had a majority among the Southern delegates and a great deal of support among Labour was 'besmirched with oil'. He had taken a heavy fee for professional services from one of the persons concerned in the bribery scandals, and was also concerned with Mexican interests. The other strong candidate was Mr. Smith, Governor of New York, who while very popular in his own State was unacceptable as being a Catholic and a "wet."

The struggle over the candidates and the party platform has been well described in a very interesting article occupying the place of honour in the current number of the "Contemporary Review." It was only after fourteen days of 'bitter and bewildering strife', and after nearly a hundred ballots had been taken that the Democratic Convention achieved the nomination of Mr. John W. Davis who was not put forward by the party organisations, and who appears to have been the choice of 'the great body of decent delegates' irrespective of the party machine. He is said to be "a public man of high intelligence and character, of an open and distinguished record, of cultivation and of style." Thus for the first time after many years a three-concerned fight is in progress, a fight in which party machines will not have the same enormous influence as they have usually wielded, at a time when the average citizen has been stirred by the exposure of corruption in high places and has been fired with a desire to set his house in order. In these circumstances the deliberate choice, by 15 or 16 millions of electors of fairly high average intelligence, of their Chief Magistrate in November next, is a matter of extraordinary interest and it is much to be desired that instead of cabling to us items of news about propagandist speeches and comparatively unimportant incidents, the news agency kept us informed of the progress of this great campaign now going on in the United States more adequately than it has done so far.

Notes of the Day.

Licensed Slanderers.

Whoever the inspirers of the "Red Bengal" leaflets may be, they appear to have as little love for any politicians save themselves as for the powers-that-be. Their latest outrage, committed in a Khaddar shop, shows that the gang is one of mere anarchists and such other demented and misguided individuals. We learn from the "Englishman" that the leaflets, which this gang distributed broadcast at the Calcutta town-hall meeting held to express indignation at Lord Lytton's speech at Dacca, described the Swarajists as "senseless and insane." Yet, the "Englishman" has the effrontery to ask Deshbandhu Das to disclaim any "sympathy" with the authors of the leaflet! This journal has not only no word of condemnation for Lord Lytton's gratuitous insult, but has indulged in mud-slinging on its own account at Indian women and men in an outrageous manner. It writes:—

"Persons like Mr. C. R. Das, for instance, are only too ready to point out the reflection (on India's daughters). Did not Lord Lytton insinuate that Mr. Das was an unscrupulous politician? Did he not call Tarakeswar a "hoax"? Has he not insulted all Swarajists by retaining the Ministers? Obviously, Lord Lytton must be taught a lesson and the Dacca speech affords a golden opportunity. Indians are very jealous about the honour of their women. Some of them may treat their wives like slaves; they may beat them and starve them, and brand them with hot irons, but they are very very particular to preserve their honour. So, forward the "Forward"! Up, Bar Associations and hold simultaneous meetings to make us believe your mighty hearts all beat as one. Come, Pundit, come and let the silver-tongued Sarojini sing of the heroines of old until we feel ready to commit 'suttee'—or Satyagraha. Let us hold a Town Hall meeting (it is the proper thing to do!) invite delegates from everywhere and summon the "ladies" of Tarakeswar to be our "guard of honour." Let us swear to boycott everybody who does not boycott Lord Lytton; that we will never motor, cycle, ride or walk within half a mile of Government House."

The "Englishman" is not alone among the Anglo-Indian journals which, taking the cudgels on Lord Lytton's behalf, have indulged in filthy abuse of Indians of both sexes. These journals, doubtless, feel quite safe that the law of the land will not touch them, especially when one of their kind, occupying the status of a Governor, deems himself to be above the law. In a free country, no official, however high-placed, and no journal, however close its connections with those in authority, would have dared to traduce the honour of the people, but certain officials as well as their satellites in the Press think that the Indian people are fair game for any kind of insult.

"Anti-Government Propaganda."

The resolution of the Government of Bombay which lays down that pensioners may take part in 'anti-Government propaganda' at the penalty of forfeiture of their pension is both unintelligible and indefensible. The resolution does not explain what the Government of Bombay mean by "anti-Government" propaganda. Presumably it is left to the discretion of the Government officials and the country knows how efficiently official's exercise their discretion. If Government had issued a resolution prohibiting pensioners from taking active part in any political movement, the prohibition would have been at least intelligible, if not warranted. But evidently Government intend to use the influence of the pensioners, whatever it is, in furtherance of their own cause. The object which Government have in view, namely, to control the opinions of the officers after retirement is a reprehensible and unjustifiable interference with the liberty of the individual. Pensions are not given to public servants for future services but in recognition of the past services rendered and Government have no moral claim to infringe the right to enjoy the pensions. A Dyer, an O'Dwyer and a Sydenham may continue to enjoy his pension from the public revenues of India and yet vilify her people, but an Indian must be penalised because in his retirement he serves his country according to his conscience and does not allow himself to become a tool in the hands of the bureaucracy!

Unworkable.

The European members of the Reforms Enquiry Committee have been at pains to obtain admissions from witnesses appearing before the Committee that in some provinces at least diarchy has worked smoothly and that in others it had worked smoothly for some time and hitches sprang up later only through the personal factor. Madras is one of the provinces, members of the Government of which have always claimed that they have been "a happy family." Yet, this fact, far from reconciling the Ministers to diarchy, would appear to make them demand its abolition without further delay. Sir K. V. Reddy—a non-Brahmin, let it be noted—was a member of the "happy family" presided over by Lord Willingdon, being Minister of Development. He had no complaint to make so far as opportunities for joint consultation between the Reserved and Transferred halves of Government were concerned. Still, he confessed in the Madras Council on Monday, speaking in connection with the motion for adjournment of the House to discuss the question of provincial autonomy, that Diarchy was a failure and would always remain unworkable. How was it possible, he asked, that within the same House there should be divided responsibility? Referring to himself, he said:—

How could there be a Minister of Development without forests, a Minister of Agriculture without Irrigation and he himself had been Minister of Industries without Factories, without Boilers and without Labour? How on earth was it possible for a Minister of Industries to develop industries without the slightest control over labour factories and even electricity? Again, in the case of the Public Works Department which was a Transferred one, Irrigation and Public Works have got the same staff throughout the Presidency. But Irrigation was in the hands of an Executive Councillor on the Reserved half and Public Works is a Transferred subject so that if the public officers of the Public Works Department were responsible to this House the other half of them were responsible to somebody else.

Such a system could not but prove a failure. The only remedy, as Sir K. V. Reddy remarked, is complete provincial autonomy.

A CORDIAL CAUSERIE.

POLITICS AND PRINCES.

(BY ROLLING STONE.)

We have been treated to quite a lot of talk from ex-Ministers during the last two weeks on and about Diarchy and its failure. To my mind perhaps the most fundamental disease of the constitution from which India is suffering at present is communal representation and I take my Puggaree off to Messrs. Kelkar and Harkishan Lal for going to the root cause. Democracy in water tight compartments *must* be a ghastly failure, but what is worse, such a system is bound to be the parent of further mischief. For where would you stop when once on the slippery slope of communal representation? If Mahomedans should have it as such, why not Europeans and Anglo-Indians, why not Sikhs and Parsees and Jews, why not Jains and Lingayats, why not the non-Brahmins, and the thousand and one divisions among them *ad infinitum*? Surely a legislature is to make laws for the country as a whole in secular matters, and is not going to decide religious matters like a chapter of ecclesiastics or communal matters like a caste Panchayat? And then, of course, once you give way to this sort of cry you are faced with the same cry in apportioning posts in the public services. The more you yield the worse the position becomes. Surely this is one of those bed-rock principles any compromise about which is fatal and I wonder why men like Mr. Jinnah do not realize that.

* * * *

You may call me a fanatic if you like, but I hate C. R. (communal representation) like poison. Whatever else remains or goes C. R. must go. Down with Communal Representation!

* * * *

It is so easy to talk of democratic Swa-

(Continued on page 9.)

HERRIOT GOVT.

CHAMBER'S CONFIDENCE

A LARGE MAJORITY

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Paris.—The Chamber after a lightning sitting passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 356 votes to 204. The House adjourned at five in the morning until to-morrow afternoon.—Reuter.

PRINCIPLE OF ARBITRATION.

CHAMBER'S RESOLUTION.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Paris.—The motion of confidence in the Government passed by the Chamber congratulated Government on "securing the recognition of the principle of arbitration in the London Agreement thereby enabling the negotiators to arrive at a practical and peaceful solutions of the Reparations problem in a wide spirit of international co-operation and concord, and trusting it to pursue in course of the coming Conference on Inter-Allied Debts and also at the League of Nations the work of justice and peace which must assure simultaneously the security of France and restoration of Europe."—Reuter.

DEBATE IN CHAMBER.

HERRIOT ON FRANCO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Paris.—On the resumption of the debate in the Chamber, M. Herriot, intervening, asked the Chamber to take into account the attitude of Britain which largely opposed the execution of the Dawes' plan owing to the fear of unemployment.

Replying to the Deputy, later, M. Herriot said it was not exact to say that the French Government had undertaken to communicate to the British Government all details of the Franco-German commercial negotiations. M. Herriot explained that the principle of such a commercial agreement had been agreed on, in London, and he had informed the British Government to that effect.

General Nollet remarked that Mr. MacDonald had undertaken if Germany by certain time did not satisfy the Commission of Control under the Dawes' scheme, Britain would join France and the Allies in compelling Germany to carry out the Treaty of Versailles.

M. Herriot said that the Germano-Allied agreement was indispensable to avoid an economic conflict.

The sitting was adjourned.—Reuter.

CHINA AND THE LEAGUE

PROTEST AGAINST NON-REPRESENTATION ON COUNCIL

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Peking.—A group of members have submitted a motion to the House of Representatives demanding withdrawal of China from the League of Nations unless China is again given a seat in the Council at the forthcoming meeting of the Assembly at Geneva. The resolution points out that China's annual contribution towards the League's expenses is 340,000 gold dollars which, it is claimed, is only exceeded by those of Britain and France. The League accepted the principle of geographical representation on the Council for non-permanent members but Asia is now not represented on the Council.—Reuter.

AMERICAN AVIATORS

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Washington.—American aviators in Greenland believe that Locatelli after leaving Iceland failed to penetrate the fog and did not pass the Cape of Frewell. The search is being continued including a flight to Wigtit as soon as the fog permits. —Reuter.

CAPT. D' OISY IN PARIS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message states that Captain D'Oisy and Besin on their arrival in Paris were enthusiastically cheered by a huge crowd. Officials of the French Government and representatives of foreign Governments greeted the airmen —Reuter.

BEIRUT-TEHERAN MOTOR SERVICE.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Paris.—A message from Beirut says that a Franco-Syrian company has started a regular passenger, mail, goods, and motor service from Beirut to Teheran, via Damascus and Baghdad, by which it takes twelve days from Paris to Teheran.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high instrinsic brilliance.

12292

PERSIAN CRISIS.

MINISTERS RESIGN

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Teheran.—It is reported that Ministers have tendered their resignations to the Premier which have been accepted.—Reuter.

GERMANY AND LONDON DECISIONS.

PROSPECT OF RATIFICATION BY REICHSTAG.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Berlin.—As a result of the statements of the members of the German delegation to London in the Reichstag, a swing of opinion amongst the moderate section of the German National Party is noticeable now and there is prospect of the Dawes Bills finding the necessary majority in the Reichstag this week and the London protocol being signed on Thursday.—Reuter.

NATIONALISTS' ATTITUDE.

DR. STRESEMANN'S CRITICISM.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Berlin.—Dr. Stresemann, in a fighting speech in the Reichstag, strongly criticised the attitude of the Nationalists. He declared, on the subject of the forthcoming Franco-German commercial negotiations, that no sort of secret agreement existed. The evacuation of Offenburg and Appenwelt constituted a great success for the German Delegation and vouched for M. Herriot's character. He believed London kas not the final goal, but it might prove the beginning of a movement resulting in the collaboration of all nations. The speech was received with loud cheers by the Socialists and the Centre, but with hisses by the Communists and Extreme Nationalists.

The sitting was adjourned until Monday. —Reuter.

MAHATMA'S COMPROMISE PROPOSAL.

SWARAJISTS' EXECUTIVE TO CONSIDER DRAFT REPLY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Rangaswamy Iyenger left this evening for Allahabad where they will stay for two days and then leave for Simla to attend the Legislative Assembly. The draft of the Swarajists' reply to Mr. Gandhi's proposal for a compromise between the differing Congress wings will be considered by the Swaraiya Party's Executive Committee at Allahabad.

SWARAJ PARTY EXECUTIVE.

NOMINATED MEMBERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

Mr. C. R. Das, President of the Swaraj Party, has nominated the following as members of the Executive Council under Act II of the Constitution of the party:—Messrs. T. A. Sherwani (U. P.), B. N. Sasmal (Bengal), A. Rangaswami Iyengar (Tamil Nadu), and E. Raghavendra Rao (C. P. Hindustani).

BUSINESS IN ASSEMBLY.

A SWARAJ PARTY CIRCULAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 24.

The Swaraj Party has issued the following note:—Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar arrived in Allahabad to-day en route to Simla. The former is expected to reach Simla on the 28th and Mr. Iyengar on the 27th. As ballots for non-official bills and resolutions take place on the 1st and 3rd September and lists for former are open on 29th and 30th August and for latter on 1st and 2nd Sejtember respectively the members who will be unable to be present there by that time are requested to adopt procedure specified in circular number LXXIV of Legislative Department dated 14th instant, namely, to authorise Pandit Motilalji or Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar to enter the members' names on the list before due date and notify in particular resolutions which are expected to be moved as party motions.

FLOOD COMMISSIONER APPOINTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 22.

In view of the magnitude of the recent floods in some districts of the presidency and the need for concerted measures to deal with their effects the Government of Madras have decided to recognise formally as Flood Commissioner the Member of Board of Revenue in charge of famine and kindred subjects. The Flood Commissioner will be requested to submit proposals co-ordinating the policy to be adopted in respect of immediate relief and of reconstruction.

WASTE OF INDIA'S MONEY.

PLIGHT OF INDIAN HIGH-COMMISSIONER.

ATTEMPTS TO UNDERMINE HIS AUTHORITY.

SUPERSESSION OF INDIANS.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

LONDON, Aug. 23.

For some time past, serious efforts are being sedulously made to undermine the authority of the High Commissioner for India in matters pertaining to his official work. Sir Edward Cook, Secretary to the High Commissioner, and Mr. Vincent, late of the Bombay Police and now Assistant Manager of the Indian Exhibition Pavilion, are alleged to be responsible for these efforts which are calculated to sow dissension between the High Commissioner and Diwan Bahadur Vijiaragavachariar with regard to Exhibition matters so as to deprive the High Commissioner of financial control, and under the pretext of transferring it to the Diwan Bahadur so as to be able to do what they like with Exhibition funds. Vast sums of Indian money voted for the Exhibition have been wasted by the English Committee. Before Sir Dadiba Dalal assumed charge of office the Indian Pavilion, which has cost about £150,000 will hardly, on re-sale, fetch £4,000.

This is one of the instances how Indian money is being wasted in this country. Sir Dadiba Dalal, as a practical businessman, has his work cut out to prevent all manner of leakages and scandals in the Exhibition and the Indian Stores Department.

AN OBJECT-LESSON.

These intrigues by subordinate Europeans are an object-lesson as to what eminent Indians have to contend with while holding high posts, like Governor, High Commissioner, Council Members and Ministers. The fate of Sir Dadiba Dalal will be, it is feared, the same as that of Lord Sinha as Governor of Bihar.

It is a grim irony to recall that it was Sir Dadiba Dalal who put up a strenuous fight to have Sir Edward Cook as his Secretary here, in place of an Indian. During Mr. Bhore's tenure of office in London over a dozen Indians were recruited here, but under Sir Edward Cook's regime not only has a single additional Indian been employed, but some of the present incumbents have been superseded by Europeans.

DUTY OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Legislative Assembly should forthwith pass a resolution that the entire High Commissioner's office should be manned by Indians, and the whole present European staff should be done away with.

WEMBLEY AND INDIAN PAVILION.

BUSINESS IN U. P. SECTION.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Business to the extent of £50,000. was done by the United Provinces section of the Indian pavilion at Wembley. Trade was opened with America, Canada, Bermuda, Scandinavia, Spain, Belgium, and Holland. There was the largest demand for brassware, silk brocades, carpets and calico.—Reuter.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

NINTH INSTALMENT TO APPEAR ON THURSDAY.

GIFTS TO NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

AWARD OF TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 21.

The Director of Industries C. P. informs us that Technical Scholarship of the value of £200 per annum plus £40 War bonus tenable in Europe or America are offered to persons who are statutory natives of India and are residents of the Central Provinces and Berar of not less than 3 years' standing. Preference will be given to applicants for scholarships in Textile (Cotton) Industry in India.

It is understood that the Nagpur University has sanctioned Rs. 3,000 in the revised budget for the currant year for what are called "extension lectures" at Nagpur and Jubbulpore. Distinguished professors both European and Indian, will be invited to lecture in their special subject to the students of the University at these two centres. Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned to lay the nucleus of the General Library. It is understood that as soon as the proposed University Building will be ready, the library will receive substantial extension. Rs. 500 has been sanctioned to arrange for an inter-Collegiate sports tournament. A committee has been appointed to arrange for all details and it is hoped that the tournament will be held in October next.

TATAS' GIFT.

The Nagpur University authorities have accepted with gratefulness the generous gift of Messrs. Tata and Sons of a sum of one lakh of rupees as a contributions towards the cost of the proposed University building under certain conditions.

The Executive Council of Nagpur University has gratefully accepted the generous gift of Dewan Bahadur K. L. Paonasker of Rs. 17,000 in loving memory of his deceased wife to endow one scholarship, one gold and two silver medals for the encouragement of education among Indian women.

Mr. R. G. Mote has donated to the Nagpur University, a sum of Rs. 4,000 to found a scholarship in his name and shall be awarded every alternate year to a Berar student who stands first in the Intermediate Examination of the University from King Edward College, Amraoti.

Rome.—Sgr. Zoli, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Colonies, has been appointed High Commissioner for Jubaland with the status of Ambassador.—Reuter.

SIR. TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU

LEAVES FOR ALLAHABAD DUE TO ILLNESS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

I understand that the Viceroy has been holding several prolonged meetings of his Cabinet during the last two days over the recommendations of the Lee Commission's report and the attitude which Government should adopt in regard to several ion-official motions which are coming up before the Legislative Assembly on this report.

REFORMS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The Reforms Enquiry Committee will examine Mrs. Deepnarain Singh of Bihar on Tuesday regarding the demand for removal of sex disqualification and on the question of women's right to stand as candidates to the Indian Legislative bodies.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who has been ill has under medical instructions left Simla to-day for Allahabad. His absence from the Committee will be a temporary loss as he has been doing some very useful work by pressing the case for drastic revision of the Government of India Act. His Indian colleagues on the Committee will it is hoped continue to press the Indian view point. But opinion in well informed circles is growing firm that Government is prolonging the enquiry only to mark time.

PT. MOTILAL AT TARAKESHWAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

Pandit Motilal Nehru visited this morning Tarakeshwar. It is understood that the disturbances yesterday at Tarakeshwar are not likely to interfere with the question of settlement of Tarakeshwar affair between the Mohunt and the Satyagrahis.

(Continued in column 7)

heard of the particular incidents to which with remarkable unanimity a certain group of newspapers have fitted my remarks. You know me well enough to understand that I could not willingly say anything to hurt the feelings or wound the susceptibilities of your countrymen. I hope, however, that I have now made it clear even to those who do not know me, as well as you do, that my words could not have the general application which has been attributed to them.

I am yours sincerely,

(Sd.) LYTTON."

LORD LYTTON EXPLAINS

WHAT HE REALLY MEANT

REPLY TO DR. TAGORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

Replying to a letter from Dr. Tagore regarding his Dacca speech Lord Lytton assures the Poet that he is not capable of saying anything disrespectful to Indian womanhood or manhood. His remarks only applied to action in certain instances in Bengal where men for political purposes induced women of poorest and lowest class to bring false charges involving their honour against the police.

TEXT OF DR. TAGORE'S LETTER.

"Your Excellency,—I am being urged by my countrymen to assist them in giving expression to their sense of indignation at the remark made by Your Excellency in referring to the complaint regarding police outrages on Indian women. There can be no room for doubt that the great majority of my countrymen, who have come across Your Excellency's reported words, have been profoundly hurt by what they have taken them to mean—a meaning so far as I am aware which has up to now not been authoritatively stated to have been wrongly attributed to those words. At the same time, knowing what I do of Your Excellency personally and of the traditions of chivalry which are your inheritance, I find it extremely difficult to believe that it could have been Your Excellency's intention to cast aspersions on the fair name of the women of our country or even to hurt the feelings of my countrymen. So I feel that I owe it to Your Excellency, no less than to myself, frankly to write and ask what Your Excellency's real meaning was, before saying anything further about the matter.

Trusting Your Excellency will excuse any liberty which I may have unknowingly taken.

I am yours sincerely,

(Sd.) RABINDRA NATH TAGORE."

LORD LYTTON'S REPLY.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

"Dear Dr. Tagore,—I gladly avail myself of the opportunity which your letter affords me of explaining to you the meaning of the words in my speech at the police parade, Dacca, which have given rise to so much controversy. It appears from the comments on this speech that in addition to much deliberate misinterpretation there has been some genuine misunderstanding of the words which I used. This I am anxious to remove as I should be sorry if any one were to receive a false impression of what I actually said. The misunderstanding is apparently due to the fact that some of the words, which I used, have a different meaning in English and in Bengali. I am told that in Bengali the equivalent of the words 'Indian man' or 'Indian women convey the same meaning as the words "the men of India" or "the women of India" in English. Of course there is a great difference between the two phrases. The latter is no doubt synonymous with the manhood or womenhood of India but the former, in the context in which I used it, could only mean certain men or women of Indian nationality, an entirely different thing. It would be useless for me to try and deprive those, who wish to think evil of me, of the justification for their opinions which they have found in my words. But I am anxious to remove from the minds of my friends the slightest ground for believing that I had said or was capable of saying anything disrespectful of the Indian womanhood or Indian manhood. Such an action would be impossible on my part for my respect for the womanhood knows no bounds of race or country. I could no more insult the women of India than I could insult the women of my own country. But my remarks had nothing to do with the honour of Indian women in general, nor with the chivalry of Indian men. They applied only to the action of certain individuals at whose conduct I confessed myself shocked. If an Indian who loved and respected England were to say that he had been distressed to learn of the cases of disgraceful conduct of English men or English women I should not be so foolish as to cry out that he had insulted the manhood or the womanhood of England.

WORDS NOT OF GENERAL APPLICATION.

Indeed some of my critics, in the mistaken belief that they were thereby vindicating the honour of their own country women, have committed the very offence they were attributing to me my assigning a low standard of morality to English women in general. By such remarks they have not injured me or my countrymen. They have but done an injustice to themselves. Cannot they see that the honour of the Indian womanhood rests on a pinnacle raised by its own inherent virtue far beyond the reach of any man to disparage, and that if I had attempted to slander it would not be Indians but Englishmen who would have cause to cry shame. What I said at Dacca had shocked me was to learn of instances in Bengal where a man or group of men for political purposes had offered inducements to women of the poorest and lowest class to bring false charges against the police involving the dishonour of themselves as well as of their own countrymen. My repetition of the word "Indian" in that sentence was intended to emphasise the fact that in such cases no race hatred was involved since all those concerned belonged to the same race. In saying this I made no charge against the womanhood of India, none against its manhood and I mentioned no case that was *sub judice*. Instances of the kind, I referred to, are obviously rare, but they had attracted my notice soon after I arrived in the country, and long before I have ever

(Continued from column 2)

THE SWARAJ PARTY

REVISED PROGRAMME

MR. PATEL INTERVIEWED

Mr. V. J. Patel who has just returned to Bombay after attending the successful Conference of the Swaraj Party at Calcutta was interviewed by our representative.

Asked to state his views on the Conference recently held in Calcutta, Mr. Patel said: I may say at once that if the enthusiasm I noticed at the Swaraj Party's Conference, as well as other meetings which I attended in Calcutta, is an index of the public opinion in Bengal, it seems to me that the party is a popular party in Bengal. The leader of the Swaraj Party, Deshbandhu Das, has an extraordinary hold on the masses in Bengal. He is equally popular among the educated classes. As regards the programme and the policy of the Party, I am free to confess that the fresh programme adopted materially differs from the original plans. The whole idea underlying that policy, as originally conceived, was to make the administration through Councils absolutely impossible. This policy was based on the assumption that the electorate would give a majority to the Swaraj Party in the Assembly and in most of the Councils. The policy to be pursued in the Councils in the case of minorities was never difinitely laid down. Unfortunately, however, the Swaraj Party failed to get a majority either in the Assembly, or in any of the Councils, except in the Central Provinces. I have not the slightest doubt in my mind, that the policy of all-round obstruction with a view to make Government through Councils impossible is the right policy. If the Swaraj Party had a majority in most of the Councils and in the Assembly, it would have been possible to achieve this object in the very first sessions, and the Government would have been compelled either to suspend the Reforms altogether, or come to terms with the Swaraj Party. I still hope that at the next elections, the Congress will give a mandate and make the task of capturing the Councils and the Assembly easy.

THE NEXT BEST.

Q: May I ask you whether the programme as laid down at Calcutta, goes far enough for the purpose you have in view?

A: By the change adopted the Swarajists propose to make the administration through Councils difficult, they having found by experience that the original programme of making entire Government through Councils impossible could not be carried out without a majority. This is the next best that the Swarajists could do under the present circumstances. I am told that the Swarajists having contested the Councils on a particular programme are not justified in changing that programme without going once again to the electorate. I am not prepared to say that this argument is altogether without any justification. But if at the next elections the Swarajists hope to be returned in a majority, they cannot afford to resign their seats now and seek re-election from a practical point of view and when the electorate knows very well that the Swarajists not having been returned in a majority could not possibly make government through Councils impossible, as they originally intended to do. No useful purpose would be served by leaving the Councils at this stage. If, therefore, the Swarajists are to remain in the Councils, they must adopt some policy not far removed from the orginal one suited to the circumstances in which they have been placed.

THE MAIN CONSIDERATION.

That policy is a policy of making government through Councils difficult. In pursuing that policy the main consideration which will guide the Swarajists in every matter coming up in the Assembly or the Councils should be, whether or not the action of the Swarajists will help to strengthen and consolidate the power of the people and *pro tanto* weaken that of the bureaucracy. That consideration alone should be the determining factor in every activity of the Swarajists in the Councils or the Assembly. So long as they stick to this principle, they will be on the right lines and so far as they deviate from this principles they will be betraying the trust reposed in them by the electorate.

ALL-ROUND ACTION NECESSARY.

Q: What about the C. P.? Are you going to follow the original programme there?

A: I have told you that the whole programme was based on the assumption that the Swarajists would have a majority in most of the Councils and in the Assembly. I do not think it is right that C. P. alone simply because it happens to have a majority should be asked to work the original programme. Unless the Swarajists are in a position to bring the Government to a stand-still in most of the provinces simultaneously any attempt on the part of the C. P. to do so might lead to disastrous consequences. The bureaucracy might try to prove that C. P. is a backward province, and, therefore, should be punished. In a fight of this character, there should be an all-round action possible, otherwise the bureaucracy will have the upper hand. The programme adopted at Calcutta, therefore, makes no distinction between province and province, and is applicable to all alike.

SWARAJISTS AND CONGRESS.

Q: Did you say in one of your speeches that the Swaraj Party wanted to capture the Congress?

A: I am glad you have put that question. I desire to explain briefly the position of the Swarajists as I understand it in this respect. The Swarajists believe that the majority in the country is with them, but that the Congress not having recognised them and their activities in the Councils

(Continued on page 9.)

EXTENSION OF RENT ACT

GOVT.'S ATTITUDE CONDEMNED.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' DEMAND.

COMMITTEE FORMED TO TAKE STEPS.

A public meeting was held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Sunday afternoon, to protest against the attitude of Government towards the Rent Act Extension Bill, leave for the introduction of which was refused at the last sessions of the Council. Mr. V. J. Patel presided.

Mr. M. K. Patel informed the meeting that the Tenants' Association was not co-operating with the conveners of the meeting, and he had received a letter from the president to that effect. He said they could not have a better man for their president than the first citizen of Bombay, who was their Lord Mayor.

Mr. B. T. Desai seconding said Mr. Patel had served the people well at great sacrifice. He had also shown the public what a great and hard-working president of their Corporation he was.

Mr. Patel said he was always willing to serve the public whenever he was called upon to do so. He thanked Mr. Patel and Mr. Goravalla for the trouble they had taken in calling together that night's meeting. Great many landlords had given notices to their tenants to quit and he who was the Chairman of the Schools Committee had also received similar notices. Not all landlords were good, and not all of them felt for the poor. The situation was bad enough, but what had happened had happened, and the future was in the lap of the gods, and he doubted very much whether Government would help them in easing the burden of the businessmen. He was sorry that the whole question was now made a party question, instead of considering the principles involved in it, and also the sufferings of the people. The only way to remedy their grievance was to agitate by holding meetings all over the city and creating public opinion, otherwise they would never succeed in their object. If they agitated now, they would strengthen the hands of the Councillors in regard to the Rent Act as far as residential premises were concerned. In the meantime, how many thousands of traders and shopkeepers would be compelled to vacate they could not imagine. It was a difficult thing to frame a Bill which would take retrospective effect, as far as business premises were concerned. Therefore, sufferings must be undergone and there was no help for it, whatever they might do. Every private Bill required a Government of India's sanction, and Mr Nariman would have to get fresh sanction now for any Bill he might like to bring, and in the present circumstances it would be impossible to get that sanction as time was short. Therefore, it was impossible to bring a Bill into the next sessions of the Council. That meant they would have to wait till February next year, for the Bill to be introduced into the Council. But even then there was very little chance of any fair treatment being given to the Bill, for there were many formalities to go through and the Bill would have to be circulated. Therefore, the only way open to them was to create an agitation of such a nature and magnitude as would make the Government and their supporters sit up and realise the sufferings of the public. They had no time now to lose but to launch an agitation immediately in regard to residential premises, as he was sure that if they did not take steps in time, they would be placed in the same position as the shopkeepers. The capitalists were as well organised as the bureaucracy and the tenants must be up and doing from even now, and support the efforts of men like Mr. K. F. Patel.

CHARGE AGAINST GOVT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman in giving an account of what had happened in the last Sessions of the Council said Mr. Patel had told them that unless they were wide-awake and began to make their efforts from even now they would get a defeat in their struggle.

He was not unaware of the difficulties which lay in their path, and he had already given notice to the President of the Legislative Council that he intended to move a resolution for the extension of the Rent Act till the year 1923. He charged Government with obstructing the Swaraj Party in their work in the Council. He had received a communication from the Government that he would have to get the fresh sanction of the Governor-General to his proposed Bill, which meant that he would again have to lose one month in corresponding with government and sending telegrams to this man and that. But there was no help for it and they had to get the sanction of the Government, and he had already written to the Government of India for that sanction. Possibly it would not be possible for him to move the Bill in the next sessions, but so far as he was concerned, and also his party, they would do their best to moot it in every sessions of the Councils. If they did not get the sanction they would amend the rules accordingly and they would remove every obstacle in their way. Although it was a national disaster as far as the city of Bombay was concerned, one thing for which they should be glad was that it had brought all the parties in the city together on the same platform and he hoped that unity would continue. If that unity continued, they would be successful not only in this measure but in their final goal which they all wanted to reach. This showed what a difference there was between a Government by a foreign bureaucracy and a national government. Although they had a similar war measure in England, it was enlarged by the Labour Cabinet recently in face of the opposition of the Dabholkers and Petits there, for there also they had men of that stamp. The Prime Minister there had said he would rather go out of office than see the measure thrown out. But what were the pigmy subordinates of that Cabinet doing in this country? Were they following in the steps of that Cabinet? The Labour Government was composed of poor persons, who had reached their present positions by their own efforts. But our rulers were born with silver spoons in their mouths and had no experience of the sufferings of the poor people in this country, although they posed themselves as the *ma-baps* of the poor. But what did the Government officials care for the sufferings of the people, for they got all sorts of allowances and conveniences. He was going to move at the next budget time that all those allowances should be cut down and stopped altogether. When he went to Poona, he found it impossible to get a small room for himself, whereas he saw the officials housed in palatial residences like the Maharajas. It was the duty of all elected members to support the Swaraj Party in the next sessions of the Council, and he asked the ladies of Bombay to canvas the votes of the different members of the Council for that purpose. He was glad that all the elements in the city, between whom there was controversy, were brought together for the common purpose of fighting with the landlords, and he hoped wherever the common good of the people was concerned they would always unite. He was sure that if they only united the Government would have to listen to their grievances and yield to them.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVT'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. M K Patel moved that:

This representative public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Khilafat Committee, Mazdayasni Mandal, Swaraj Sabha, Bombay Swaraj Party, Bombay Municipal Nationalist Party, Parsi Rajakiya Sabha, Pimpalwady Tenants' Association, Bombay Municipal Reform Association, Youngmens Zoroastrian Association, National Home Rule League, Bombay National Union and Social Service League, on the 24th August 1924, at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, under the Presidentship of Mr Vithalbhai J. Patel, emphatically protests against the attitude which the Government thought fit to adopt towards Mr. J. Addyman's Motion for leave to introduce his Bill for the extension of the Rent Act in relation to non-residential premises at the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council. The meeting deplores the attitude of those elected and other non-official members of the Council who failed to vote in favour of the said motion, and is of opinion that their action is still more deplorable when it is remembered (a) that the Act ceases to operate by the end of this month, (b) that there are serious difficulties in having a new Bill prepared providing for meeting the conditions resulting from the dislocation and displacement that are bound to follow the expiration of the Act, (c) that there is a danger that the Government might insist on a fresh sanction of the Governor-General for the introduction of the said Bill and (d) that if is possible that the Governor-General might refuse such sanction in which case the tenants cause would be irretrievably lost.

Mr. Patel said when the landlords came to know that leave was refused for the introduction of the Bill in the Council there was rejoicing among them, and nearly fifteen thousand notices were issued by the landlords asking three or four hundred per cent increase in rents from schools, and shops. The newly started Landlords' Association under Mr. Petit ("shame") had now become nervous at these heartless exactions and had now issued an appeal to the landlords to moderate their demands. But in another breath the Association was saying that the landlords were very moderate in their demands. In no other country, but India could any Government go against the united wishes of the people. They must look at the measures adopted by the Labour Cabinet in England for the poor tenants there. The conditions which had brought the Rent Act into existence still remained in Bombay, and the paucity of houses was still there, and in support of it he quoted the opinion of Sir M. Visvesvaraya. Even the Rent Committee appointed by Government under Mr. E. G. Turner had come to the same opinion, and still Government had allowed the Rent Act, so far as it concerned business premises, to lapse and in spite of all these adverse opinions Government had put the tenants into great difficulty. The present Governor who had promised to do everything which concerned the well-being of the people had forgotten those words, and it was time for them to remind him of those words and Mr. Patel promised to write a letter to the Governor to that effect. He was sorry the members of Government had failed to do their duty to the people, and also the elected members of the Council. He deprecated the attitude of Mr. M. R. Jayakar in the Council, as leader of the Swaraj Party.

The President. "Order, order."

Mr. Patel said the President must allow him to say what was a fact.

The President said they must not refer to personalities at all, as he had told them.

Mr. M. K. Patel then brought his speech to an end.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconding said they could divide the whole question into four parts. The Act was brought into force because of the scarcity of houses in Bombay, and it was then expected that in five years' time there would be enough new buildings in Bombay to enable them do away with the Rent Act. But those conditions still remained. The Municipal Corporation had passed a resolution asking for the extension of the Rent Act and sent it to the Government but no action was taken. He then referred to the attitude of Government in regard to the Bills in the Councils, leave for the introduction of which was not granted by Government. In the meantime thousands of notices had already been given to the tenants, and they would see from the cause list of the Small Causes how many rent cases had recently been brought against the tenants. But they need not be hopeless, and they could agitate and organise. The tenants must tell their representative in the Councils to look after their interests there. They must also explain to the judges their troubles, and he was sure they would get a sympathetic hearing. They must ask the Government to issue an ordinance prohibiting increased rents, and they must also ask their representatives to bring a new Bill into the Council.

THE REAL CULPRIT.

Dr G V. Deshamukh said in the heat of the controversy they had forgotten to look for the real culprit, but now they had found him. The real culprit was the Government. The Corporation which was in a better position to know the situation in Bombay, had already passed a resolution asking for the extension of the Rent Act for a further period of three years, and any reasonable Government would have taken that into consideration. At the end of the War the I. M. S. was very much discredited and Government could not even fall back upon their old arguments. They then said that the officers' wives required medical assistance, and for that purpose they wanted I. M. S. If Government looked after a few wives and children of their officials with so much care, why should they not give some heed to the sufferings of thousands of children and women? He thought that Government had failed in their duty, and the only remedy for them was to go on agitating until their object was achieved.

Mr. S. K. Nabiullah said it was the duty of the Mussalman members of the Council to support the Bill, for thousands of Mussalmans were suffering equally with the other communities in the city on account of the lapse of the Rent Act. He condemned the *laissez faire* policy of Government, as the question of housing could not be treated like other trades in the city.

Mr. Ranchodas Gandhi said they had been handed a notice received by Mrs. Sunabai Sorabji asking for an increase of rent from Rs. 25 to 150, which was 600 per cent. increase. (Cries of "name of the landlord please"). He said the Development Department which had promised to build houses for the people had failed to keep its promises. They were told that they were going to build houses with Indian money, Indian material and Indian labour, and now all those promises had disappeared in the thin air. It was no use trusting the Government: they must agitate until victory was in sight.

The resolution was passed.

GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

Mr. B. T. Desai then moved:

This meeting hereby authorises and requests Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Bombay Swaraj Party, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Leader of the Swaraj Party in the Bombay Legislative Council, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, Leader of the Bombay Municipal Nationalist Party to forthwith prepare a Bill or Bills for the protection of tenants of residential as well as non-residential premises for a further period of five years making therein necessary provision for meeting the conditions resulting from the dislocation and displacement in respect of non-residential premises and have the same introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council as early as possible or in the meantime this meeting authorises the said gentlemen in view of the extreme gravity of the situation created by the impending expiry of the Rent Act so far as it relates to non-residential premises to take all needfull measures including if necessary a demand on the Government of Bombay to exercise their emergency power for affording relief to thousands of petty shop-keepers and traders who are threatened with eviction or rack-renting.

Mr. Desai said it was difficult to mend matters now. It was stated by some that because of the inequalities in the present Act they had not supported the Bill in the Council. But these inequalities would always remain there whatever they might do, and, therefore, it was not proper for that gentlemen to sleep quietly all these months and then at the eleventh hour not support a measure which was for the good of the large masses of Bombay. There were no defects in the present Act and it was impossible to bring forward a measure which would be acceptable to both the tenants and the landlords. The good of the greatest number must always be looked after and not the interest of the small minority. They were all non-violent persons, otherwise it was difficult to restrain themselves while speaking on the question. Thousands of people would be thrown into the streets by this lapse of the Rent Act; but they should not forget at the same time who was responsible for all their sufferings. They must not forget on whose shoulders this responsibility for their sufferings must be thrown. He hoped the Committee would do their work properly, and not look to the interests of the landlords in Bombay, as was done last time. No doubt there were a few bad tenants, but they were not in a majority. They were only a small minority.

Dr. Rajabally Patel seconding said he saw a great number of landlords at the meeting. But they need not be anxious, for the Committee they had appointed would listen to all the legitimate grievances of the landlords. If the landlords opposed any and every measure they would be responsible for the sufferings of the tenants as well as poor landlords in the city, who also would equally suffer with the tenants. He asked them to look to all the sides of the question.

Dr. M. B. Velkar said he was glad that all parties had joined together that evening to fight for their common cause, and he hoped they would always unite in all matters which concerned the well-being of their country. Every Government had to depend on both the tenants and the landlords. The landlords who were a powerful body did not require protection, but the poor tenants did require it. He would quote the words of Mr. Lloyd George when he introduced the Insurance Act in the Commons. He had then said that the money spent after the poor was an insurance against Bolshevism. The landlord minority was not a weak minority, but a very strong one, and as such it did not require any protection at the hands of Government.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said when they blamed the Government they must remember that the people's representations had also helped the Government in stiffening their backs and throwing the official vote against the Bill and they must now take care to see that their representations did not go wrong again. The leader of the Swaraj Party had said that the Rent Act was a hastily designed piece of legislation in war time. That was not a fact, for the Act was discussed for a long time, and that discussion extended over a hundred pages of the Council proceedings. The Act was again discussed at the time it was extended, and he could not understand the attitude of the leader of the Swaraj Party, who evidently had no time to go into the question thoroughly. Even the Council of 1922 had extended the Rent Act while the present Council had rejected it. It was proposed to bring about a conference between the landlords and tenants, but he was afraid such an unholy alliance could never be brought about; it was a putile suggestion and foolish at the same time. He thought Government would be quite right in resorting to emergency powers now to prevent the sufferings of the poor tenants.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

NEED OF VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN.

Mr. K. J. Dubash moved:

This public meeting is of opinion that without a strong, vigorous and unceasing campaign of agitation by means of public meetings, leaflets, pamphlets, etc., throughout the City the just cause of the tenants is in grave danger as experience of the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council has proved and therefore appoints a committee of the following persons with power to add to their number to take all necessary steps in that behalf and also for the purpose of interviewing the members of the Bombay Legislative Council and explaining to them the tenants' case and securing their sympathy and support for it:—

Messrs. Vithalbhai J. Patel, M. R. Jayakar, K. F. Nariman, Manekji K. Patel, Jamnadas M. Mehta, K. T. Natarajan, Prof. K. T. Shah, Mr. Jayasukhlal K. Mehta, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Messrs. S. M. Joshi, S. K. Nabiullah, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Balubhai T. Desai, Ranchhodas H. Gandhi, Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, Miss Nawajbai Contractor, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Messrs. K. J. Dubash, S. H. Jhabwala, L. R. Gokwalla, Kanji Dwarkadas, Dr. Jethalal V. Vora, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale; with Mr. V. J. Patel as Chairman and Messrs. Manekji Kawasji Patel and Jayasukhlal K. Mehta as Hon. Secretaries.

Mr. Dubash said Government had taken up the cause of the landlords as against that of the tenants. The duty of Government was to protect the weak majority, but that duty was not fulfilled by them. They must agitate in such a manner that they would open the eyes of the Government and remedy their grievances.

Miss Contractor said the Rent Act was not yet dead, it was in a state of suspended animation, and she hoped that some Kabiraj would rise again and breathe life into the Bill. The situation was difficult, although it brought some money into the pockets of the landlords and their eternal friends the lawyers. The landlords had been compelled to curb their rapacity, but now they could do as they liked. Although the situation was very distressing, they could depend on the Providence to take them out of the difficulty.

Mr. U. K. Oza said it was always his view that whenever they wanted to influence an institution which was entrenched behind sanctions they had got to have intensive co-operation amongst themselves. Hitherto in the public life of Bombay there were many divisions, but now they were united, and he hoped that unity would continue for ever.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla said it all depended on themselves to remedy their own grievances. The Governor had lately lectured to them on "Democracy" but he had no time to look after their interests. He asked them to form a big Demonstration under the leadership of Mr. Patel with a banner in his hand with the motto "down with Landlords". He then referred to the Anti-Corn Law League and its activities, and asked them to imitate its tactics and create such an agitation as would open the eyes of Government. He was the President of the Barbers' Association, and he had reason to know that they had sorely suffered from the exactions of their landlords. They must remember that the major portion of the Governments' revenue came out of the pockets of the poor and they must be protected at all costs.

The resolution was carried.

CARRY ON AGITATION.

The President said after seeing their enthusiasm and their determination and their patience, he had gained some hope. He asked them to bear in their minds the third resolution, and try to see that full effect to that resolution was given by the members of the Committee, and if they did that the day was not distant when they would have a Bill not only in respect of non-residential premises but also in respect of residential premises. He was sorry he was not a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and he realised his mistake now. He fully realised his responsibility in passing the second resolution. They must create such a public opinion in the city that and that alone would count with their friends in the Council. They must make it perfectly clear to those members that they would no longer represent the voters, unless they had their confidence, and he asked them to create an intensive propaganda for the purpose. They only wanted justice to be done to the tenants, and they did not want any injustice to be done to the landlords. Distress was now staring them in the face and thousands of people would soon be in the streets. He had no hope of seeing the Bill in the October Sessions of the Council, because they had to get the sanction of the Government of India, and then they had to give the necessary notice. There was, therefore, absolutely no hope of any Bill being introduced in the next sessions of the Council. They would be lucky if such a Bill were introduced in the January sessions of the Council, or in February. The dislocation caused by the lapse of the Rent Act would be much and many people would suffer, and he trembled to think of the consequences. They might get a Bill in the July sessions of the Council, but not before, he said. He asked them to agitate vigorously, in order to prevent the perpetration of a greater injustice in regard to residential premises. They must agitate and agitate and concentrate all their efforts of this. Let no member say that he had no opportunity of knowing the public opinion. His own view was that it was impossible to bring together the landlords and tenants in the city, for they could not bring together Heaven and Hell. Those members who wanted to sound the opinions of various parties could do so outside the Councils, but the question must be fought on the floor of the Council. He did not think it right on his part to ask the Government to exercise their emergency powers as stated in the second resolution. He for one would like carry on his agitation in every nook and corner of the city. If he had money, he would carry on such an agitation all over the city, and he knew something about such an agitation.

With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

LEE RECOMMENDATIONS

NOT TO BE CARRIED OUT

MADRAS COUNCIL'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

The Madras Legislative Council met today to discuss the Lee Commission's recommendations and after a prolonged debate carried by 39 votes to 11 a resolution proposed by Mr. Ramalinga Chetty recommending the Local Government to convey to the Government of India the opinion of the Council that the Lee Commission's Recommendations should not be given effect to as far as they relate to the Madras Province. Seven members including the three Ministers remained neutral.

In moving the resolution Mr. Chetty dwelt at considerable length on the various recommendations of the Commission and maintained that the acceptance of the proposals would seriously retard the progress of India towards the realisation of full responsible Government.

Mr. Satyamurti said it was the duty of the Council to indicate to the Government of India and the Secretary of State before they gave effect to the proposals of the Commission its opinion that the Services already existing in India were the most costly in the world and that India could not afford to pay more, that the control of the Services should be in the hands of the Ministers responsible to the Legislatures.

Sir K. V. Reddi and a few others objected to future recruitment of Englishmen to the Services on the conditions proposed by the Commission, but as regards the present members of the Services they maintained that they should be dealt with fairly. They also insisted on the control of the Services being vested in the Legislature.

Mr. Paddison, the President of the European Servants Association, made a sympathetic speech stating that the European members of the Services were in sympathy with the aspirations of Indians to attain responsible Government and were co-operating with them in working the Reforms. He also referred to the claims of the Services.

Sir James Simpson, representative of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, opposed the motion. He associated himself with Mr. Paddison in expressing sympathy with the Indians' aspirations and said they all agreed that India should have Home Rule. Differences in views existed only with regard to time and degree.

The Hon. Mr. R. A. Graham winding up the debate complimented the speakers on the good temper they had displayed. He promised to convey the resolution to the Government of India if it was passed by the Council.

The Resolution was carried amidst cheers.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson received the Dowager Rani Saheb of Jamkhandi, the Rani Saheb of Akalkot and the Minor Raja of Akalkot at Government House on Friday (the 22nd instant.)

H. H. The Nawab of Sachin lunched at Government House on Friday (the 22nd instant.)

The Governor of Bombay presided at the Annual Prize Distribution of the St. Vincent's High School on Friday (the 22nd instant.)

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Phaltan at Government House and afterwards received an address from the Sardars in the Deccan on Saturday (the 23rd instant.)

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Lecture by Dr. Howard Somerville on the Mount Everest Expedition at the Gymkhana Club on Saturday (the 23rd instant.)

His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler gave a garden party on Saturday at Government House Ranchi at which seven feudatory chiefs were present.

AHMEDABAD LABOUR UNION

UNIQUE IN INDIA

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO LABOURERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 23.

The students of the free schools conducted by the local Labour Union presented this evening to Mr. Gandhi wreaths of yarn spun by themselves.

Addressing them Mr. Gandhi said that he was glad to renew their acquaintance after some years. On their education depended the welfare of India as well as of the Labour. In his estimation their education consisted not in their ability to read and write, but in their ability to be good. They should learn cleanliness and speak truth. Mr. Gandhi was pleased to learn that they were learning spinning. There was no other way for the good of India. They were also setting an object lesson in that the Hindus and Mahomedans, Brahmins and untouchables were sitting on the same bench. They should cultivate that spirit and take it with them when they left school.

Mr. Gandhi then motored to a huge meeting of labourers on the river bank where Shrimati Ansuyaben presented him with a purse containing about Rs. 3,000. At the outset the Secretary of the Labour Union said that they felt ashamed to take a single minute from Mr. Gandhi's precious time, but every one of the workmen was intensely anxious to see him. Mr Gandhi showed them the path and taught them lessons of unity, truthfulness, courage, etc. During his absence their membership considerably fell down in 1923 immediately after the strike of two months, but now their membership was 12,000 paying Rs. 2,500 per month. The only matter of gratification was that they had given up the habit of going on strike on trivial matters. They were settling their complaints through their Union or arbitration. They were conducting 20 schools, maintaining a hospital, lending money to members at a cheap rate of interest, selling Khaddar, reporting their complaints to municipality and distributing 5,000 copies gratis per week of their organ. They had kept the principles and ideals of Mr. Gandhi steadily before their eyes although they were at times falling and going astray.

WORKMAN NOT A SLAVE.

Mr. Gandhi then asked if any of them had to say anything to him. Thereupon a workman said that he wanted an additional Mahomedan Secretary and another complained that their leaders were being victimised by their employers. (Cheers).

Mr. Gandhi then said that that place was a place of pilgrimage to him. They had fought many battles under that tree. They were not in a position to buy that land from the Government and erect a suitable building over it. He also saw there a banner of one word. He, who had learnt the lesson of that one word of keeping his word had not to bend his head in this world. Those who were helping them were their servants. They could remove them at their will if they found fault with their servants. They showed their own carelessness in that they did not select those who could serve them. They could also spend their money in the way they liked. They should not be ashamed to express their views. The workman was not a slave of anybody. They in Gujarat and Ahmedabad should not draw a distinction between Hindus and Mahomedans. They should select the best man as their Secretary. He would prefer secretaries from the workmen, but that time had not yet arrived. It was not a matter to be wondered at that their employers victimised their leaders. He wanted to see the relation of a father and a son established between workmen and their employers, but that relation was not yet established. They should not create bitterness when their employers victimised their leaders. He was pleased to learn when he was in jail that they went on prolonged strike without any disturbance. If they had capacity for endurance they would have succeeded in getting justice through arbitration. So long as they had not that capacity they would be defeated. But now they should be wise by experience. They would not thoughtlessly go on strike and if they would go they would keep their word. They should learn independent profession. If they took to spinning and weaving they could be fearless. They should also give up their vices and be able to see in a moment their interests. Their Union was unique in India in honesty and organisation. It was in their hands to improve it so that the Labour of India might look to them for an example.

FRENCHMAN SENTENCED FOR CULPABLE HOMICIDE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 22.

Mr. Justice Wallace, aided by a special jury, delivered judgment in the case in which a Frenchman named Alerd U. Chaulet a motor mechanic, was charged with the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder for having caused the death on 22nd May last of Rajamanikkan by stabbing him with a knife. The deceased was a co-tenant of the accused and proprietor of the Imperial Cycle Motor Works. The accused pleaded that he acted only in self defence having been severely beaten. The jury returned unanimous verdict of guilty, and the judge agreeing, sentenced the accussed to one year's rigorous imprisonment taking his old age into consideration.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

AN ALARMING SITUATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Surat municipality was superseded, it will be remembered, along with the Ahmedabad municipality on the 6th February 1922, for a period of three years. And the task of performing the civic duties of the town was entrusted to the care of a body of men nominated by the Government. A resolution was moved by Dr. Dixit in the Bombay Legislative Council on the 20th March 1924 to restore the Surat municipality forthwith. This was accepted by Government. And though the restoration was to be effected forthwith. Government will take nine months for the purpose. According to the Government resolution No. 1707A the new municipality will take office on the 15th December. The Mahomedan Minister, fascinated (?) by that nefarious system of communal representation, which has been condemned on all sides, in his enthusiasm to grant communal representation to the Mahomedan community of Surat, which it is believed was not so anxious to get it, as the Minister was to give it, is probably responsible for this disastrous delay and its consequential events. Further, it has been alleged and believed in some quarters, that the new election, which is to be held according to the fresh electoral roll, will not be without some legal technicalities, which only a Court of law will have to decide. But we have nothing to do with this, we have done our duty in warning both the Government, and the public through the press.

The Administration of the Committee of Management will cease on the 15th December and pass into the hands of people's representatives, if no mishap occurs. But it is doubtful if they will be the real representatives of the people. For the business of election, by which people's representatives are to be elected, is entrusted to the care of the Committee of Management. This is rather unnatural and even injudicious; because when people's representatives were deposed from their seat of administration, that was much against the popular wishes: and those men who accepted a seat on the Committee of Management, were considered as trespassers of the popular rights. And as such they have few chances of being elected. And if they want to sit in the municipality, they will have to seek for seats, which are only within the gifts of the Collector. And they are often. And, therefore, it would be quite human for them to create chances of being elected. And this human weakness has, it appears, led them to resort to manouvres and designs which have created an alarming situation in Surat. Out of about, 29,483, 20,165, have been disqualified and only 9,318 have been held competent to vote.

In these days of reforms (sham?) in a transferred subject, under an Indian Minister it is disgraceful enough that two large municipalities were superseded, without adequate justification. But under the circumstances it is simply appling to find that 29,000 voters should be reduced to 9,000. Such a thing is impossible in any country that has any pretensions to a democratic and responsible Government.

It would be interesting to know how cleverly this has been managed. The service of the tax bills was finished by the 21st July. With a week from this date a general notice was issued under the signature of the Chief Officer to the effect that those who paid up the tax for the current year by 4 p.m. on the 5th August, only would be entitled to vote at the next election. It usually took about 12 months to collect most of the dues, this time the alert Committee expected to collect them in a fortnight after the service. Besides the usual procedure is that the dues are collected by a large staff of bill collectors which the Municipality has been maintaining and who go from door to door. They cannot finish the year's work in a fortnight. Besides, they are not seen moving about in the street at present—one does not know if under orders. The notice of the Chief Officer was not served to each tax payer, nor the bill Collectors have approached the voters with the warning given in the notice.

When Government is anxious to widen the municipal franchise, the drowning Committee of Management in its efforts to live longer is catching at every straw to narrow it down. When the policy of the Bar. Sarkar is deliberately opposed by the Choti Sarkar of the Committee of Management, it cannot be without an ulterior motive. Thus it is a deliberate attempt to exclude "mass voting:" and the very object with which the franchise has been widened is thus defeated. And representatives of on 9,000 voters will be returned i.e. almost new lease to the Committee of Management a like body for further three years.

Perhaps the Mahomedan Minister will be stung to the quick to note that out of about 6223 Mahomedan voters 4579 have been disqualified and 1644 will have the benefit of his wider franchise. So many municipal elections have been held in the past. But never was such a state of affairs reached. This procedure may have some legal technicality in its favour: but, it cannot be denied that it is unjust and iniquitous when it is put into effect without proper and sufficient notice. Some of the voters it is said were not served with the demand notice even on the 5th August—the last day for payment: and yet their names have been removed.

Under the circumstances it is the duty of the Central Government, whose attention is earnestly invited to this matter, to intervene and guard their own policy of widening the franchise and protect the privileges of the people of returning their own representatives. If Government feel so cornered as not to be able to intervene at this stage, it would be better to put off the election till February and allow people to exercise their right of voting than to drive people to desperation and compel them to start no tax campaign. For voters whose names have been erased openly declare "No vote no tax." We hope wiser counsels will prevail.—Yours, etc.,

M. K. DIXIT.
M. M. MEHTA.

Surat, August 21.

DIZZINESS AND HEADACHES

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PINKETTES KEEP YOU WELL

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—The various questions that are put to me even by some of my workers compel me to preface this letter with a few interesting extracts from the reports and letters received describing the nature of the calamity that had visited South India on account of the recent floods. And my apology for giving these extracts is the belief that they would bring home to many of your readers also the knowledge that the people have suffered terribly and there exists an immediate need, and which will continue to exist for some time more, for bringing relief in a variety of ways within their reach.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF CALAMITY

The exracts are selected with a view to give a graphic idea to the sympathetic readers of the trials through which the poor people have passed and are still passing in different places where the floods have worked great havoc. It is needless to say here that the blow has been the hardest and most cruel all along the west coast and *especially in Malabar* and the following portions extracted from a report made by Rao Saheb C. Harunakara Menon of Perintalmanna in Walluvanad and its neighbourhood which form the interior of Malabar gives an insight into how the district of Malabar has terribly suffered.

DISTRESS IN MALABAR.

He says:—". . . We found the people living in miserable huts with palmleaf covering for the walls. The nights are chilly and the floor dampy, with no money even to gather the wooden materials of the fallen houses. If immediate relief is not given for building houses we are afraid the people will die in large numbers of pneumonia. We noticed a typical Nair house costing about Rs. 2,500 destroyed and the members living in a cowshed with nothing to eat and no spare clothes and with the paddy land under two feet of river sand. The head of the family turned mad by the disaster. Our investigation showed a total house destruction in Walluvanad Taluk of over 2,700 requiring about Rs. 3 lakhs for rebuilding. To speak of Revenue Firkas, circle Mankada lost 1,000, Pattambi, 1,000, Shrikrishnapuram 500, Perintalmanna 200, Ottapalam 150, and Mannarghat 40. The worst affected village is Tiruvegappura with 300 houses lost. Crop destruction is the heaviest in Pattambi and Mankada Firkas. . . . . In all centres except in Karimpoya the majority receiving relief are Moplahs. Immediate despatch of food, cloth and money for rebuilding is absolutely necessary. Officials and non-officials are whole-heartedly co-operating with the committees' representatives. Mr. Kunhi-Kumaran Nambiar, relief worker from Calicut, arrived here yesterday. The Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies has also arrived."

Then again Rev. Popley of the Y.M.C.A. who toured with my colleague Mr. M. S. Madhavrao in the flooded portions of Ernad and Walluvandad in Malabar gives the following heart-rending account of the conditions of the people there as they saw and both of them are inclined to entertain the belief that the estimates as given by Mr. Thorne, the Collector, who is most active in his efforts to relieve distress, err on the side of moderation:—

"I proceeded from Erode to Malabar via Sheranur where I had to detrain. The flooded state of the road held us up at Pulamanthole and Kuttilangadi. The journey to Calicut took 24 hours. However, I was able to ascertain from the villagers of these places the amount of destruction done by floods Round Pulamanthole about one third of all houses in the neighbouring amsams were destroyed. So was also the case in Pulmanthole itself. Villagers estimate that half of the rice lands have been rendered useless for cultivation and it will take three months before they can be made fit. Some of the fields are covered up with sand and silt. Large numbers of poor people are living on palmtree flour and no rice is available there. The Collector had already sent out some bags of rice to be sold at reasonable rates to those who had money. This to some extent relieved distress there. . . . . From the statistics we have been able to gather it is clear that the Malabar Collector's estimate of 50,000 houses destroyed is probably an under-estimate. Five taluks have been severely affected. In 60 or 70 amsams of each of these taluks there has been widespread destruction. We met the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies who had just returned from Ponnani. He said the whole taluk was flooded with the exception of Panani town and at least two thirds of the rice-fields had to be cleared of silt before they could be cultivable. Mr. Madhavrao of the Servants of India Society and Mr. Jacobi accompanied me in the tour and we made a report to the Collector of Malabar, Mr. Thorne, I.C.S. We found the Collector is full alive to the situation and does his very best to help the sufferers. . . . . The conservative estimate of the Collector and the people consulted reckons up from 4 to 6 lakhs as necessary for free grants for houses alone. The idea is to give free grants of Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 to the people who have lost their houses and who cannot be expected to repay. It is not possible to estimate the amount required for clearing land of silt and sand. . . . . "

We are further told that the conditions in north Walluvanad where the majority of the population consists of Moplahs are very pitiful and distressing. There are hundreds of Moplah women and children there with no male member to look after them, many of them being in jail owing to the recent Moplah rebellion. The untouchable classes like the Cherumas, Palayas are undergoing great suffering for want of food-stuffs and regular homes and many of them are actually seen living on the products of the jungle. They all are clamouring for rice and also for work which has become scarce in the interior on account of the crops having been completely ruined and the fields having been either silted or deposited, as somebody described, with either heaps or mountains of sand.

Thus it will be seen that the earnest appeal made by my friend Rao Bahadur Govindan of Calicut is fully justified. He says in his letter of the 8th August that so far as the accounts that have appeared in the papers it will be seen that *Malabar is the worst sufferer* and I earnestly hope that we will get as much help as is possible from all parts of India and as quick as possible".

HAVOC IN INDIAN STATES.

I may here mention that though the three Indian States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin have been the worst among the afflicted parts, the heroic efforts that are beinhg made both by their Government and the people alike compel our admiration.

Every account that appears in newspapers either from West coast or Madras and the reports of Government and Railway officials are full of the destruction done to large bridges, Railway lines, Banks of Canals and Tanks, &c., &c., and describe at considerable length plans of repairs and restoration without which rapid communication and rehabilitation of normal life will not be established, though these narratives seem to lack human element and take no account of the sufferings of the poor people. On the other hand the descriptions given by the special correspondents of the various papers are so full of pathos and even romance that they find scope to narrate many interesting episodes.

For instance the "Champion", a weekly paper published at Calicut, prints a letter from a correspondent writing from Chalakudi (Cochin State) in which the writer describes how a baby was born "on the hospitable branches of a tree". Every page of these papers is full of ghastly stories of misery and starvation and devastation.

DEVASTATION IN TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

The following extract from a letter received in Bombay on the 9th instant (being delayed for about a week in transit) from Mankompu (in the interior of Travancore State) makes interesting reading.

"..... All the houses of the poor have been submerged under water for clear 15 days and they have either been washed away or tumbled down. All the other houses have been partially submerged under water and material damage has been done to them. A major portion of the inhabitants have deserted their homes and fled for shelter to the adjacent lands not affected by the floods ..... Several granaries wherein paddy were stored have collapsed. A good portion of the paddy has been wet and rendered unfit for human consumption. Nearly 15,000 paras of our paddy have become wet and we are drying the same. The loss is very great on this account. There is very heavy loss of human life and high rate of mortality among cattle. Famine and pestilence are at our gates. The seeds stored for next cultivation have all been rendered unfit for use. Scarcity of money is keenly felt. I do not know how this year's cultivation could be carried on. ..... People have begun to live upon rotten rice fish, tapioca. Cholera is sure to set in and take away many as its victims. There are now a good number of dysentry cases and one or two small-pox cases also. Yesterday there was one death by dysentry."

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY.

The description of the destruction in the flooded areas in the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and parts of Salem and Madura have already appeared in many Bombay papers with illustrations as well. I do not, therefore propose to quote any extracts relating to these but want to refer to a very interesting report made to me after a week's tour in the interior of several taluks of these districts in boats by Messrs. K. G. Shivaswamy of the Servants of India Society and J. N. Jayakaran of the Coimbatore W. M. C. A. and received by me here on the 18th instant. It is full of facts relating to the economic straits to which the people have been reduced and in a comparative way describes their hardships and misery and in many places gives detailed description of the destruction to house property, to lands, Cattle, crop and also bridges and tanks. But the following telegram from Mr. K. G. Shivaswamy from Madras dated the 19th instant on his return from his tour is full of valuable sugggestions and describes also the methods of work to be adopted in the relief of the distress by our workers.

"Mr. Shivaswamy of the Servants of India Society returned on 18th after tour for 10 days in affected areas of the districts Salem and Coimbatore and also Karur and parts of Musiri and Kulitalai taluks in Trichinopoly district. Mr. Jayakaram, Y. M. C. A. also joined Mr. Shivaswamy. Both of them travelled largely by boat and visited all the flood-affected villages. Detailed statements of economic conditions and methods of Reconstruction will be issued to the Press shortly. The following general statement is sent with a view to inform the relief Committees of the economic conditions in Bhavani Taluk. The Bhavani town as well as 20 villages including all their hamlets need immediate free distribution of money doles ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 for the rebuilding of about 1,500 small and big thatched huts and 416 tiled ones which were destroyed by floods. The Government are making free grant of timber giving materials. Even then non-official committees will have to help to meet the expenses of building. The total amount for free distribution may be estimated at Rs. 30,000. In Gobi Taluk about 2000 houses were destroyed by floods of which about 1200 formed those of poorest classes. Here also an immediate grant of the same amount would be needed. In Erode taluk about Rs. 10,000 would be required for housing 500 families. In Salem district about Rs 20,000 would be required for free distribution of grants to 1,100 houseless families. In Karur Taluk, Trichy district, about Rs. 10,000 would be required for housing 450 families. There are local committees at Satyamangalam, Gobi Erode and Salem. The Salem Congress Committee is active in helping the distressed. The total amount required for the area so far visited by me is One Lakh rupees. The make trifling grants but not to any appreciable extent to alleviate distress. A large number of agriculturists have suffered damage of crops, lands wells and implements. Immediate organisation of co-operative credit societies and reservation of loans for flood are by district Banks urgent. Shivaswamy addressed district Bank, Coimbatore, on the 17th and they would be glad to lend, but there is want of organizers. Distribution of housing grants and organization will have to be done by members of the Servants of India Society simultaneously in the taluks as a whole.

case of middle class families numbering about 1,500 in all the areas visited at least 200 to 300 families who have no earning members should be helped in the following manner. The housing rules of Government require that a fourth of share capital should be paid by members. Relief committees may pay this one-fourth of share capital between Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, the total amount required for the middle classes in that area to get the Government loan. The loan extends to 20 years at 6½ per cent. interest. The local relief committees will work with members of the Society and Y. M. C. A. workers will work jointly. Responsible non-officials are in the several committees. Effort will also be made to co-ordinate Congress agencies. The existing relief committees consist of officials and non-officials and it is with these committees that we will have to work. They suffer for want of funds. If the above proposals are accepted workers will be stationed at important centres as office bearers for general supervision. Shivaswamy will be leaving for Tanjore and other parts of Trinchinopoly on the 19th and detailed reports will be sent shortly. Five thousand may be sent Servindia, Madras for immediate distribution in person."

CLASSES THAT STAND IN NEED.

From the above it would be seen that the following, among others, are some of the important classes that stand in need of immediate relief. 1. The utterly destitute, (2) the landless labourers, (3) the deposed Depressed Classes, (4) small tenants without employment, (5) poor middle class people (6) Moplah women and children in Malabar and (7) small agriculturists.

MODE OF RELIEF.

Regarding the mode of relief it seems that every worker while speaking about the need for cheap grain shops and agricultural banks to supply the ruined agricultural wants to facilitate quickly the process of reconstruction, says a great stress on the gratuitous form of relief in the shape of distribution of rice, cloth, building materials, money to build houses and also free grants to entitle people to claim from Government loans for rebuilding houses on co-operative basis. As a co-operator I feel proud to note that several writers while describing the ghastly effects of the floods advocate enthusiastically the formation of co-operative societies for necessary financial accommodation, but specially urge on the organization of housing co-operative societies to enable the people to secure good houses, thus vindicating the great power and potentiality of the co-operative movement even to meet emergencies.

In my next letter which will be sent to the press shortly I shall deal with the work of our committee in Bombay regarding the organization of the fund and its distribution for relief in the affected areas. The up-to-date collections including promises have exceeded Rs. 17,000. Kindly publish this letter at an early date and oblige me.—Yours, etc.

G. K. DEVADHAR,
Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer,
South Indian Flood Relief Central Fund.
Bombay.

Servants of India Society,
Girgaum, Bombay,
21st August, 1924.

A CORDIAL CAUSERIE.

(Continued from page 6.)

raj, but what a number of fences we have to negotiate before we can get to it! Communal differences is only one of them. Then there is the problem of the Indian States. Have our national leaders devoted any considerable thought or analysis on how they are to fit in into the future India? It is absurd to suppose that we can have little islands of autocracy in a sea of democratic self-governing States round about them. Perhaps it may be possible for eight or ten of the biggest of them with compact territories to remain apart for a time; but where an Indian State is interlaced into British India as is the case with the Gaekwar's Dominions, or where the individual State is a small one and of the same characteristics as the adjoining British territory, the only stable position of affairs is one in which the Chiefs retain no more than a nominal headship and a pension while in all civil, revenue and criminal matters the territory is unified with the adjoining districts. Of course it will be a difficult job to get the princes to agree to any such self-denying ordinance. But education of the future Chiefs on the right lines and an awakening in the subjects of the States may in course of one or two generations bring about the desired change if conscious efforts are made to that end.

* * * *

I have before me a little pamphlet on the Chamber of Princes and the smaller States by H. H. Shri Takhta Sinhji of Mansa. The burden of the song is that the division into smaller and larger States has been arbitrary and often mistaken and the representatives of the smaller States should have a seat in the Chamber of Princes. Now if the Chamber could serve any useful purpose in the evolution of a self-governing India one may concede much of what is said in the pamphlet as regards the right of the smaller States to representation therein. But apart from questions of precedence and jealousies as to salutes of guns, etc., there can hardly be any useful discussion in a common assembly by the Princes. They are separated and entirely cut off from one another and save in a few instances have no common frontiers or common problems. Let the Princes ask for seats for their representatives in the popularly elected bodies of their adjacent districts and that may furnish a line of advance and ultimate unification. But a chamber consisting of heads of widely scattered and segregated States who have no vital problems in common can never be anything but a stronghold of mutual jealousies and wrangles over so-called rights of precedence.

* * * *

The nobility of Japan voluntarily surrendered their rights and privileges when they found their feudal status incompatible with the modernisation of the State. His Highness of Mansa seems from his writing to be a prince of culture and thoughtfulness. I would suggest that he should turn his mind from the futile Chamber of Princes to the problems of

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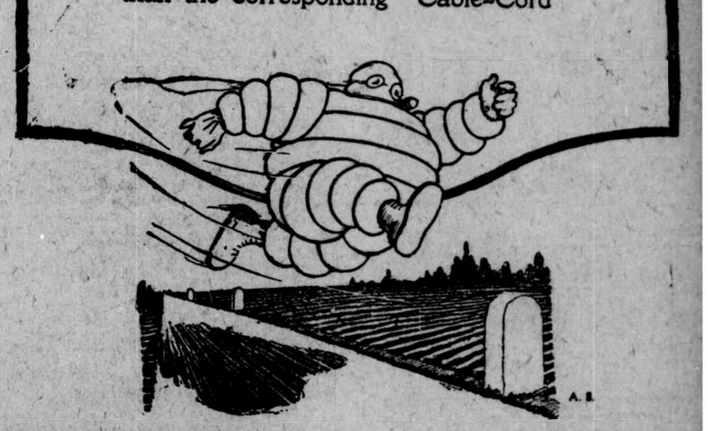

A. B.

THE SWARAJ PARTY.

(Continued from page 7.)

and the Assembly, they do not carry that weight and authority which otherwise they would do. I have made it perfectly clear in that speech, to which you refer, that we are not fighting with the orthodox Non-co-operators for any office in the Working Committee, or in the All-India Congress Committee, or for the matter of that in any of the provincial or district organisations. In fact, those Swarajists who have gone into the Councils cannot afford to give full time to the Congress work, and in my opinion they should not be office-bearers of the Congress. I believe that the orthodox Non-co-operators are eminently fitted for this work. All that we want is that the Congress should recognise and guide and direct our activities in the Councils and in the Legislative Assembly. This will enable us to speak and act in the Councils and in the Assembly with authority. We want to show to the bureaucracy that all our activities have the backing of the Indian National Congress, and, therefore, of the people. If, therefore, by any arrangement such a recognition can be given at Belgaum, the fight between the orthodox Non-co-operators, and the Swarajists comes to an end. If, however, no such arrangement can be reached, we have no alternative but to fight for a proper place in the Congress. This is all the more necessary in view of the fact that at the next elections we want the Congress to give a mandate to the electorate to return the Congress candidates, and thus secure an all-round majority in most of the provincial Councils and the Assembly with a view to making government through Councils impossible, thereby compelling the Government either to suspend the councils or to come to terms with the Congress. It is in this sense and you will find it clearly stated in my speech that I used the phrase about capturing the Congress.

WORK OUTSIDE THE COUNCILS.

Q: What about the programme of the Swaraj Party outside the Council?

A: The programme of the Swaraj Party outside the Councils does not differ in any material particular from that of the Congress. No doubt there are items in the Congress programme; for instance, the boycott of British Empire goods to which some of the orthodox Non-co-operators are opposed, and in those provinces in which they hold offices these items are totally neglected. This should not be so. The Swarajists do not wish to come into conflict with the orthodox Non-co-operators or the Congress, and are waiting for the decisions of the Belgaum Congress, before they can decide upon starting a propaganda for activities outside the Councils. We believe that at the Belgaum Congress there will be placed before the nation one common workable programme and there will be no necessity for a separate organisation either for work inside the Councils or outside. For these considerations, although we have passed certain resolutions regarding our work outside the Councils, no active or intensive propaganda will be carried on till the decision of the Belgaum Congress is given.

London, Aug. 23.—The Prince of Wales received Lord Rawlinson on the 22nd inst.—Reuter.

Khartoum.—The air-force is preparing landing grounds at various outstations to enable aeroplanes to visit and makes de-

MR. PICKTHALL'S TRANSLATION OF KORAN.

A LABOUR OF LOVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 24.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, lately Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle", writes to say that he has not made any contract with publishers for the publication of his forthcoming English translation of the Koran. He adds that the work undertaken by him is purely a labour of love, and that it is his ambition to render the Koran into English without missing the spirit of the sacred book.

COMMUNAL FRACAS AT BHAGALPUR.

SITUATION WELL IN HAND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANCHI, Aug. 24.

Messages from Bhagalpur state that a Hindu-Moslem riot has occurred there The District Magistrate is on the spot and the situation has not yet cleared up. The Mahomedans are alleged to have attacked a Hindu procession and when the Hindus retaliated the police intervened and prevented what would have proved to be a serious affray. The feelings between the two communities are very strained and the police have got the situation well in hand. About twelve persons are stated to have been injured.

THE "HINDUSTAN TIMES"

A NEW DAILY FROM DELHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 23.

Before the District Magistrate of Delhi Mr. M. P. Manon has declared himself the printer and publisher of the "Hindustan Times", the new English daily, which will be published in Delhi in the first week of September. The name "Hindustan" which was originally intended had to be changed owing to the existence in Delhi of another paper of the same name.

EUROPEAN CAPTAIN CONVICTED OF CHEATING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, August 22

Captain C. E. Garrat who was tried by the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad recently for cheating to two Allahabad firms by passing cheques which were dishonoured has been found guilty and sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 600.

Trichinopoly, August 24th:—The D. T. S., Trichinopoly, S. I. Ry. wires:—If rain in the interval does not make it impossible, Numbers 71, 74, 21, and 22 trains only will commence running through between Erode and Trichinipoly Junction on the 29th instant.

ABOUT YOUR DAUGHTER

Points Parents Should Remember

In their early teens it is common for girls to outgrow their strength, and when the strength is sapped by too rapid growth, anaemia often develops. The first signs may be noticed by peevishness, languor, headaches, and perhaps a craving for sweets, or even starch.

Neglected anaemia leads to decline, but if you see that your daughter's blood is enriched, there need be no cause for anxiety. The finest blood enricher ever discovered is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The pure red blood created by these Pills will quickly banish all signs of anaemia.

Read what Miss P. M. Edwardes, of 45 Union Place, Colombo, says:—"About three years ago I suffered greatly with anaemia. I was listless and could not sleep or eat properly. The poor state of my health caused my parents considerable anxiety.

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The pure, rich, red blood made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is a wonderful asset, not to girls alone, but to grown-up men and women also, for it revitalizes debilitated nerves, remedies weak digestion, drives out rheumatism neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, rebuilds the whole system after malaria, typhoid or other weakening illness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Of dealers, at Rs. 2 per bottle Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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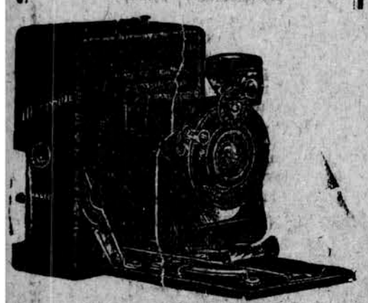

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SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

RAIN SPOILS FIXTURES.

Most of the Sunday matches were not played owing to the soft condition of the turf. The showers during Saturday night and Sunday morning made several pitches unplayable and those grounds which were playable matches were commenced but had to be abandoned owing to showers of rain now and then. The Hindu Gymkhana abandoned their two days fixture with the Poona Hindus. Similarly Parsi Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone C. C. and Islam Gymkhana vs. New Hindu C. C. matches were also cancelled.

BOMBAY GYM VS B. B. & C. I. RY.

A DRAWN GAME.

Saturday night's heavy downpour having made the grounds on the Kennedy Sea Face unplayable almost all the matches of Sunday's fixture were played on the Esplanade Maidan. There were nearly half-a-dozen games on the field but the most important and what drew a very large number of spectators was the trial of strength between the Bombay Gymkhana and the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Team on the former's ground. It was arranged to be a full day match but owing to the uncertainty of weather conditions the game commenced at 2 o'clock. Going in first the B. B. and C. I. Rly., under the captaincy of Mr. Lucas knocked up 179 at the loss of 7 wickets P. Vithal, B. Kapadia and Lucas scoring 76 (not out), 54 and 24 respectively. Bahadur Kapadia played an easy game and snicked runs from all sides whereas Vithal played a cautious and stead ygame and hit as many as ten "fours." Parker captured 4. Purcell 2 and Travers (Captain, Bombay Gym.) captured 1 wickets of their rivals. Rains interfered with the game for about five minutes at 3 p.m. and also for a couple of minutes just a little time before the Railway team retired at about 5 o'clock. Cole and Parker opened the innings for the Gymkhana against the bowlings of Warden and Ajij. Runs began to come in very slowly because Warden's "spins" were always uncomfortable to play and Cole was caught behind before a dozen runs were gathered. For the Railway team, Warden, Aziz and P Baloo bowled but all the five wickets were downed by the veteran Parsi cricketer. Stumps were drawn at 6-30 and the game ended in a draw.

The following were the scores:—

B. B. AND C. I. RLY.

Lucas 24, B. Kapadia 54, J Antia (Jr.) 4, P Vithal (not out) 76, Purdeshi 2, Swami 7, Warden 0, Ajij 6, Harrison (not out) 5, Baloo and J Antia (Sr.) did not bat. Extras 1 Total 179.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Cole 1, Parker (not out) 30, Milne 0, Purcell 11, Hosie 5, Fleming 7; Travers, Wodehouse, Radcliff, Roberts and Cummings, did not bat. Extras 5. Total 59.

"TIMES OF INDIA" VS. B. B. & C. I. RY.

The B. B. & C. I Ry. won comfortably against the newspaper XI who were able to score only 33. J. S. Warden captured half a dozen wickets for 20 runs and Aziz knocked for half the number. Swami was responsible for 69 out of 151 runs that the railway scored for 9 wickets.

Times of India C C.—E Driver 2, D. Dehu 0, K Irani 11, F Taraporewala 7, K Edwards 0, M Dalal 1, P Mirza 7, Havevala 1, B. Khariwala 0, H Bagrie 0, H Comfort 1, extras 3, Total 33.

B B & C I Rly. C C.—Lucas 5, Kapadia 19, Mahale 3, Vithal 30, Swami 69, Paraleshi 2, Aziz 9, Date 10, Antia 0, Harrison (not out) 1, Warden did not bat extras 3. Total 151.

WILLINGDON C. C. BEAT CUSTOMS.

The preventive service XI lost by 90 runs against the Willingdon C. C. on the Esplanade maidan. Nagporewalla and Nallaseth and Daruwalla scored 45, 36 and 30 respectively for the winning team. For the Customs R. Edwards made 31.

Willingdon C. C.—J S Darawala 30, R J Jamsedji 18, M D Banaji 4, S B Nagporewalla 45, P D Nallaseth 36, M. Sethna 1, E S Mistry 2, J D Kumana 32, N P Dick 0, S H Madan 0, K B Balsara 4, extras 9, Total 181.

Customs A C C.—C Thornber 0, T. Cush 0, R Edwards 31, W Clarke 19, M Abrahams 0, Wright 4, Cowton 14, G Fidgett 2, C Walsh 12, L Hurlebey 4, N Bureed 2, extras 3, Total 91.

PARSI GYM. VS. IMPERIAL BANK.

The Imperial Bank drew with the Parsi Gymkhana on the latters ground on Saturday afternoon. The home team put up 128 for 8 wickets to which the Bank replied with 77 for an equal loss when stumps were drawn.

Parsi Gymkhana C C.—K P Umrigar 5, H N Baria 65, B S Sanjana 0, S B Cooper 0, R H Balsara 7, S H Colah 9, R M Reporter 21, P H Daruwalla 10, H J Khan (not out) 4, S H Mehta and Dr. Tata did not bat, extras 7. Total for 8 wkts 128.

Imperial Bank C. C.—Shirke 8, Badshah 7, Kalapesi 3, F Mistry 5, Cooper 20, Virgarkar 2, Bilodiwala 1, Khopjotia 0, H Mistry (not out) 16, N A Lewis (not out) 1, J. Aitken 1, extras 8. Total 77.

B. B. AND C. I. RY. BEAT PROCTOR Y.M.C.A.

The second string of the B B and C I Ry. beat the Proctor Youngmen by 130 runs on the Y. M C. A. ground. qFor the Railway Atmaram contributed 71, and Rodrigues 49. The Y. M. C. A. were all out for 20 runs.

B. B. and C. I. Rly:—Dhanjishaw 5, Mitchell 2, Rodrigues 49, Atmaram 71, Jinabhoy 8, Merwanji 4, Moreshwar 8, Sampson 3, Moore (not out) E Moore 2, Shawaksha 2, Extras 2. Total 156.

Y. M. C. A. Proctor:—Kane 0, Nicoll 4, McCarthy 3, Wells 8, Cihalloran 0, Murray 3, Hornly 0, Murray 0, Bisley 1, Pires 0, Thomas 0, Extras 1, Total 20.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The following are the results in to-day's matches of the Scottish Football League:—

Aberdeen 0, Rangers 1.
Celtic 1, Airdrieonians 1.
Hearts 2, Ayr 3.
Kilmarnock 0, Hibernian 1.
Motherwell 3, Morton 0
Partick 1, Dundee 1.
Raith 1, Queenspark 1.
St. Johnstone 0, Falkirk 0.
St. Mirren 0, Hamilton 1.
Third Lanark 1, Cowdenbeath 1.
—Reuter.

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COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The majority of cricket matches were interrupted by showers to-day. The following were the closing scores:—

Surrey versus Yorkshire at the Oval:—Surrey made 209, Kilner took 5 for 58. Yorkshire have made 16 for 3.

Leicestershire versus Sussex at Leicester:—Leicestershire have scored 57 for 3.

Gloucestershire versus Middlesex at Bristol:—Gloucestershire made 31. Haig took 6 for 11, and Durston 4 for 18. Middlesex scored 74. Parker took 7 for 30, performing 'hat trick', disposing of Hendren, Allen and Mann in successive balls.

Notts versus Warwickshire at Nottingham:—Warwick made 130. Barratt took 5 for 54 and Staples 4 for 51.

Kent versus South Africans at Canterbury:—Kent have made 325 for 5. Rain interfered with play. Woolley made 176 and he is the first to complete 2,000 runs this season. Hardinge made 118.

There was no play in matches between Essex and Northants at Leyton, Lancashire and Hampshire at Manchester and Somerset and Worcestershire at Taunton.—Reuter.

LOST TICKET DISPUTE.

RULE NISI GRANTED TO THE RAILWAY.

In this suit the B. B. and C. I. Railway had sued Mr. Bhimji N. Dalal, Solicitor, to recover the sum of Rs. 342-0-0 as first class fares and excess fares from Churchgate to Malad for the period 16th February to 1st April, 1924, on the ground that the defendant travelled during that period without having "with him" a season ticket which he had lost a month after its issue on 25th January for a period of 3 months. The facts of the case have already been reported in a previous issue of this paper, wherein the judgment of the learned 4th Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court was reported upholding the contention of the defendant that under Section 113 of the Railway Act the only court through which the Railway Company could recover the fare and the excess claimed was a Magistrate's Court and not the Small Causes Court—the Civil Court.

On 19th August, 1924, Mr. Indarnarayen Brijmohanlall, Vakil, High Court, appeared before the Full Court of the Small Causes Court consisting of the learned Chief Judge, Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, and Mr. A. A. Chitre, the learned 3rd Judge, and applied on behalf of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for a "rule nisi" calling upon the defendant to show cause why the dismissal of the suit by the learned 4th Judge be not set aside and the claim decreed against the defendant.

It was argued on behalf of the Railway Company that by the loss of the season ticket the contract came to an end and that the Railway had a common law right to recover as "quantum meruit" the amount claimed and that Section 113 of the Railway Act only laid down the measure of the amount. It was further contended that the absence of a season ticket was not a "sine quo non" to the arising of the liability to pay the fare and excess under Section 113 of the Railway Act when a person was found travelling without a ticket in contravention of the mandatory provision of Section 68 of the Railway Act. Lastly it was contended that the amount specified in Section 113 was a civil liability on such a person for the benefit of the Railway as laid down in the statute and that that amount was recoverable in a Civil Court. It was contended that resort to the Magisterial Court could only be had in certain specified cases of actual refusal to pay the fare and excess demanded and the remedy at Civil Law was not excluded by the Railway Act.

After hearing arguments the Court granted a "rule nisi" as prayed for by the Railway.

TRADE RETURNS OF BRITISH INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

Trade returns of British India for the month of July 1924 showed as compared with the preceding month an increase in the values of imports and re-exports coupled with a decrease in exports. The imports of private merchandise totalled Rs. 1,998 lakhs in July 1924 and showed an increase of Rs. 116 lakhs and re-exports also increased by Rs. 19 lakhs to Rs. 144 lakhs. Value of exports of Indian produce and manufactures fell from Rs. 2,886 lakhs in June 1924 to Rs. 2,449 lakhs in July 1924.

AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY will sell at the Race Course, Poona, on SUNDAY, Morning, 7th September, the following:—

I. Newly landed English horses in Training.
1. WORK OF ART, b. g. 2 yrs, by Bachelor's Craft—Japanese Doll.
2. DAWN OF FREEDOM, b.f. 2 yrs by Louvois—Miss Flighty
3. KIRNDANCE, c.f. 2 yrs, by Long Set—Highland Lassie.
4. LOCH EILEAN, b.f. 2 years by Rock Savage—Marron d' Eau.
5. BAY FILLY, 2 yrs, by George—Hy Breasil.
6. SPRING RUNNING, b.g. 3 yrs, by Call O' the Wild—Merryweather.
7. MORRISTOWN, b.f. 4 years by Passchendaele—Early Days.

(Nos 3 and 6 are winners and Nos. 2, 4 and 7 have been placed in England and Ireland).

II. Five Countrybred two year olds, the produce of the WILLINGDON STUD, SIRUR, with their ENGAGEMENTS in POONA COUNTRYBRED DERBY AND ST. LEGER, 1925, and seven others by order of their owners, and

III. Two brood mares, one four year old Filly and one three year old Colt, bred at the Kunigal Stud Farm, Mysore.

The above Agency will be pleased to act for intending purchasers, who cannot be present.

Catalogues can be had on application to the above Agency at 3, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

It is proposed to hold another sale on 14th of acclimatised horses in training and running at Current Poona Meetings.

Statue of LOK TILAK

Recently Erected in Poona by the Poona City Municipality.

By V. V. WAGH
SCULPTOR
Girgaum—BOMBAY.

Mr. N. C. KELKER says "Mr. Wagh has shown commendable zeal in the work with the statue and those who know his reverence for Lok Tilak need not be told that he has imported into his work the love of the religious devotee rather than the business instinct of a professional artist.

Price of a life-size marble or bronze bust and statue is Rs 3,000 and Rs 18,000 respectively and upwards

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me to say a few words on some of the issues raised in the controversy over the Exchange problem carried on in the columns of your paper by well known publicists.

I am surprised at the opposition offered by the champions of "a gold standard with a gold currency in internal circulations" to the modest bill of Sir Purshottamdas. But having those champions had their way, would they not declare the Rupee a token coin exchangeable from gold at a particular rate? What more does Sir Purshottamdas propose to do? Do they consider it feasible or possible to fix the value of the rupee above 1s. 4d. *gold*. If not their opposition seems pointless.

They fear and fear perhaps rightly that Government would in that case sell unlimited quantities of token coins and notes convertible only in token coins so as to fix the upper value of the rupee at 1s. 4d. *gold*. But is there *at present* any check to the power to sell Council drafts vested in the Secretary of State? Is there anything to prevent the Government from flooding the country with paper money so as to lower the value of the rupee to 1s. 4d. or even to 1s. *sterling*? Will not the power of the Secretary of State to sell Council drafts be more *restricted* under an arrangement which would force him to keep the rupee always at a level slightly higher than 1s. 4d. *gold*. If this be true, is not some check on Government better than none? Common sense would be satisfied with a half a loaf rather than go withought bread altogether.

The Economists in Bombay have accused Sir Purshottam Das of minding commercial interests more than the interests of the country, and have argued as if the proposed legislation "will secure an upper limit for exchange variations." But is this assumption correct? So long as sterling is not on a par with *gold*, the upper limit of the rupee if fixed at 1s. 4d. *gold*, will continue to vary in terms of *sterling*. The proposed legislation will fix the upper limit of the rupee—dollar exchange but not of the rupee—sterling exchange. It will not stabilise the Indian exchange with financial centre other than New York, so long as an effective gold standard is not restored throughout the civilised world.

What the professors at Bombay are driving at will be achieved by further supplementary measure preventing the S. S. from selling Council drafts in excess of the immediate and prospective demands of the India Office so as to produce a free inflow of sovereigns and gold in India. Then either gold will be used as currency or accumulate in the reserves in India. In either case, the ground will be prepared for making the rupee *limited* legal tender in India and freely convertible into *gold*. It is a case for urging Sir Purushotamdas to go further, rather than opposing him in the very first step which is necessary for the purpose in view.

The opponents of the Bill have raised a ghost to frighten merchants in Bombay. "If the sterling exchange depreciates and the sterling becomes less and less valuable in terms of the rupee, the English exporters of manufactured goods to India will" we are told "get a subsidy large enough to wipe out any protection we may grant or secure for our struggling and straggling industries." But will the proposed measure which seeks to give the rupee a value in sterling in the neighbourhood of the market price at present, alter the conditions of trade *appreciably*. Is not the sterling exchange already depreciated almost as much?

The truth is, the proposed Bill aims exactly at the object which the professors have in their mind. At present there is nothing to prevent the rupee from rising to 2*s. gold*, if the Government were bent on this. At 2s. gold rate, the sterling exchange will be depreciated far more and its power for running Indian Industry will be greater and not less. Sir Purushottamdas' Bill limits this possible rise to 1s. 4d. gold. How this is more injurious to Indian Industry than the present uncertain state of affairs, is rather difficult to understand.

But apart from this fact, do the professors seriously contend that if England follows Germany in inflating its currency, India must prevent a *rise* in the sterling value of the rupee by issuing more currency for fear of an adverse effect on its own industries? We should in that case protect our industries by compensatory import duties and not prevent a *rise* in the value of our currency. The protection needed will be only temporary for both theory and actual statistics of trade have, as every serious student of Economics knows, proved long ago that a depreciating exchange is a *bounty* on exports only *temporarily*.

Both Sir Purushottamdas and his critics agrees that "the only sound system of currency is one that rests on a gold basis with the convertibility of all substitutes into gold, and with automatic expansion and contraction of currency according to the requirements of country from time to time." But is this ideal unattainable without having gold in actual circulation as currency? Suppose the rupee is declared convertible not in gold *sovereigns* but in gold *bullion* only at the rate of 7.53.344 grains per rupee and the British sovereign ceases to be legal tender in India. Such an arrangement will provide for convertibility—which is the best safety value for redundancy of currency; at the same time it will not decrease in any way the demand for rupee as currency. And if the rupees in circulation are diminished and not replaced by gold coins, the value of the rupee will rise quickly to the point where it will cease to be profitable to exchange rupees for gold. It will economise the use of gold and provide adequate gold reserve for supporting exchange in case of need.

In their zeal for their orthodoxy, the economists in Bombay have been led to make exaggerated statements which they will find difficult to substantiate. "It is only a solitary economic faddist here and there," who according to them "supports a gold exchange standard." Is this a correct statement of fact? Were the experts at the Genoa Conference under the domination of a solitary faddist when they unanimously passed a resolution in favour of "some means of economising the use of gold by maintaining reserves in the form of foreign balances, such for example as the gold exchange system or international clearing system." They have weakened and not strengthened their case by brushing aside the strength of opinion on the other side in this light-hearted contemptuous fashion.

It is worth while to note in this connection the differences between the pre-war Indian currency system and the scheme of an international gold exchange system proposed by the Genoa Conference. In the first place, there was no talk of any attempt to prevent *a rise* in the exchange of any country participating in the system. one of its advocates explains it, "the Bank can hardly be obliged to take measures against a rise, the sign of depreciation of the foreign valuta. . . . Even in countries with metallic currency system neither the Government nor the Board of the Bank have even been either legally or morally obliged to guarantee industrial life against possible depreciation of foreign valutas." The only instance of such an absurd guarantee is the voluntary practice of the Secretary of State to prevent a *rise* in the sterling value of the rupee by selling Council drafts at fixed rates in unlimited quantities. Secondly, this scheme provides for a direct limitation of the quantity of legal tender money within the country. Thirdly the advocates of the scheme generally recognise that the currency is ultimately credit policy and regard the co-operation of the Central Banks of the participating countries as an essential condition in the problem. Lastly, it aimed at regulating credit "not only with a view to maintaining the currencies at par with one another, but also with a view to preventing undue fluctuation in the *purchasing power of gold* (vide Resolution No. II Genoa Conference)." In other words, this scheme implies (a) international co-operation, (b) a policy of stabilising prices and (c) and a policy economising the use of gold in international circulation. If the Indian system were modified along these lines, almost all the objections against it disappear.

It may be objected that this scheme is useless without international co-operation. The objection is a valid one; but this difficulty is common to all schemes of stabilising exchanges. Stability of exchange is an international and not a national problem. It is not in the power of any country to stabilise its exchange with other countries, when the commodity values of foreign currencies are constantly changing because of deflation in some countries and inflation in others. As Prof. Cassel put it "a stabilisation of the world's exchange conditions cannot, as apparently people sometimes imagine, be attained by the separate countries now at once attempting to stabilise their exchange rates. The stabilisation of the internal values of the currencies must come first. In that sphere each country can have any aim in view it likes. But it will be unable to control the exchange rate as against another country so long as that *other* country has not stabilised the internal value of its own currency. If the re-establishment of a certain definite exchange rate is deemed desirable this cannot be effected by some sort of internation co-operation." Let not the merchants in Bombay imagine than any effective Gold standard in India is going to protect them against exchange fluctuations immediately. Exchange will be stabilised only when all the countries with which India trades return to gold standard. Till then, exchange fluctuations will continue to be one of the major risks in commerce.

With the establishment of a gold standard to give us stability of prices: it did not confer this boon on pre-war Europe and America, it has not done this for India even at the present moment. Even gold has become a "managed currency" in the only countries where gold standard really exists. Will it prove more stable than the rupee in its purchasing power? It will in the long run, but not in the immediate future. The restoration of the gold standard in one country after another is bound to produce a scramble for gold and lead to a fall of prices in the world. Under an effective gold standard, our prices must move in sympathy with gold prices in the world. Prof. Cassel has by his recent writings abundantly warned the world that while the production of gold is at present insufficient for the necessary normal increase in the world's stock of gold, the demand for gold as a material for articles of luxury has substantially increased and threatens to absorb a large part of the diminished annual production of gold. Unless the world's monetary demand for gold is kept down within limits, it will be impossible to avoid a heavy fall of prices all over the world. Thihs in itself is a sufficient reason for avoiding the use of gold as currency in internal circulation and adopting the scheme of a rupee convertible in gold bullion as suggested above.

If this be considered too bold a step at present, the only wise policy is to "wait and see." But this does not imply that Government should be free to sell Council bills whenever hey like. If natural forces are to be allowed to work out their effects fully, and if this is the ostensible policy of the Finance Member, let it be clearly understood that it is inconsistent with this policy to prevent a *rise* in exchange by selling Council drafts freely. If sterling returns to gold in the near future, Indian exchange with London will tend to fall, and the present rise in exchange will be just sufficient to neutralise this inevitable fall.

But the Bill of Sir Purushottamdas is in no way inconsistent even with this policy of inaction by Government. If the 2s. gold rate is not inconsistent with this, neither is the 1s. 4d. gold rate. If Government is not bound to make the 2s. gold rate effective, it need not feel itself bound to maintain the 1s. 4d. gold rate. All that is likely to happen is a greater inflow of gold into India; but the inflow of gold is not restricted by Government action even *now*. At any rate, that is hardly a catastrophe to be avoided. So far as it goes, it will strengthen and not weaken the position of India when it resorts to an effective gold standard. At its worst, the Bill is harmless; at its best it is a right step towards a right direction. In either case, the opposition to it appears meaningless.—Yours, etc.,

H. L. CHABLANI.

Delhi University,
August 21.

SEQUEL TO CHARGE OF OBSTRUCTION AND ASSAULT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 23.

Mr. W. J. A. Bott, Assistant Manager of Shaw Wallace and Co. of Karachi who was missing some three months ago and was recently found by the police at Lahore and challenged for obstructing and assaulting a booking clerk at the Lahore railway station in discharging his official duties was produced to-day before Additional District Magistrate on a charge under Section 121 of the Railway Act. Mr. Bott, who was alleged to be suffering from the loss of memory when he was arrested, was placed under medical observation in charge of the Superintendent of Jail and was discharged by the latter as he found him (Bott) in normal state of mind. After prosecution evidence was recorded the Magistrate acquitted Bott of the offence of assault under Section 121 of Railway Act and asked the accused to furnish security of Rs. 500 under Section 471 of Criminal Procedure Code for keeping himself in sound condition so that he might not cause any injury to himself or to anybody else. Mr. Collins, local agent of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. stood surety and the accused was discharged. It is understood that Mr. Bott proceeds to Karachi almost immediately.

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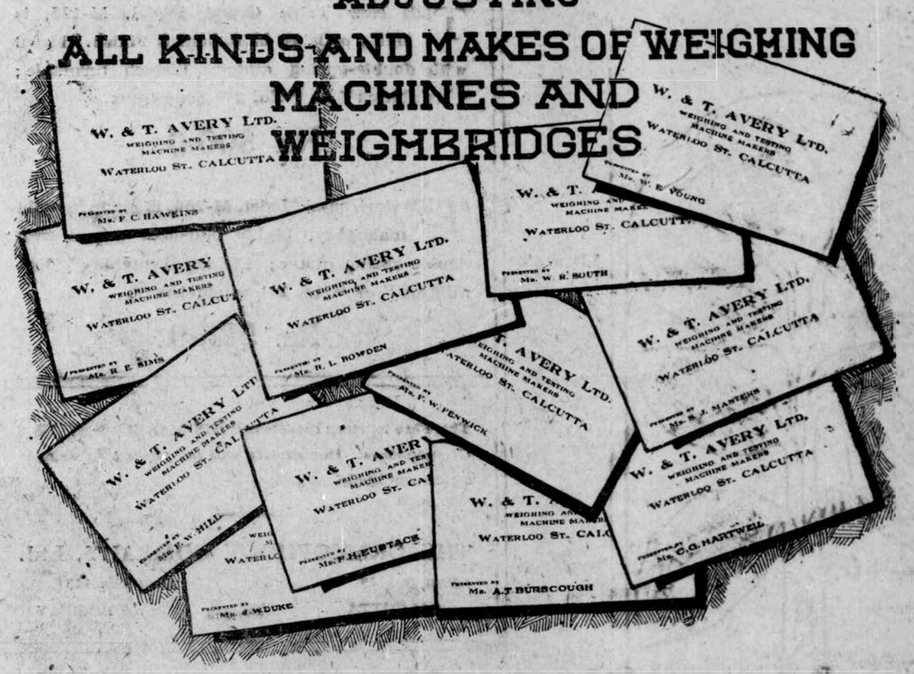

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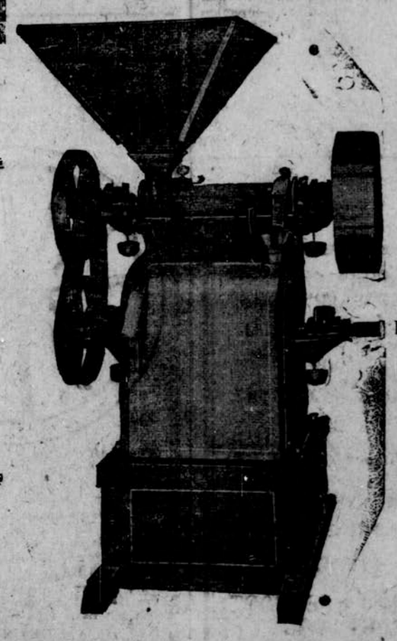

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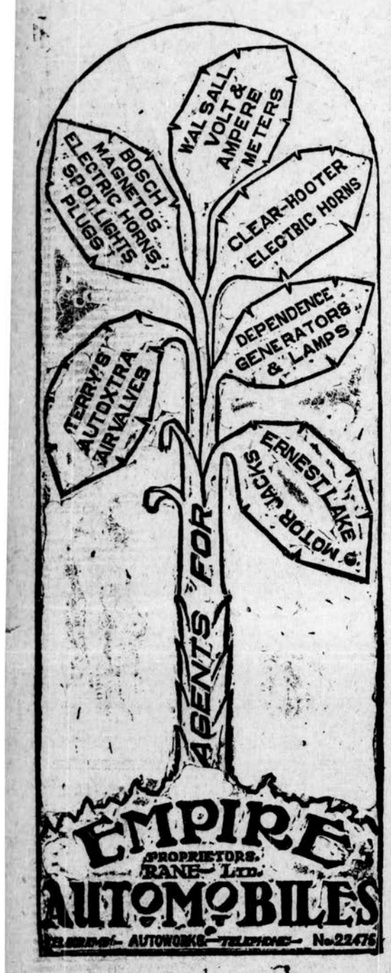

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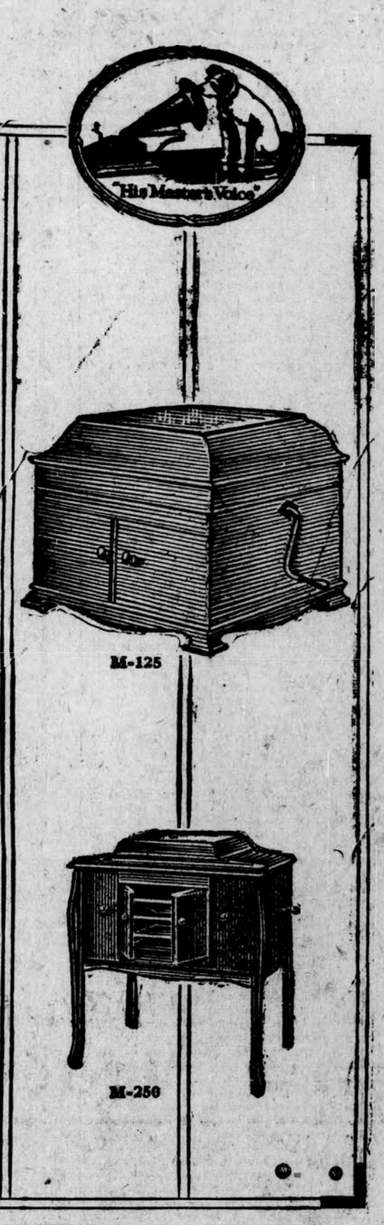

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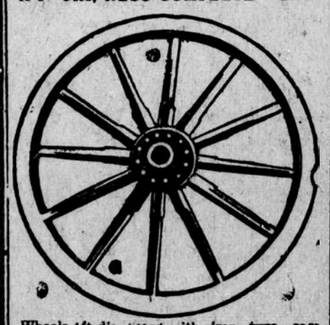

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